FOR SALE at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1842, showing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on English paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR 1842.
NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
AND CONTAINS

THE Calendar, English and Indian; Tables of the Sun's Right Ascension for the Meridian of Greenwich; First Principles of Horticulture; Register of the Pluviometer at Bombay; Table shewing the value of Annuities upon one Life; Table of Expense, Income, or Wages for one month, shewing the amount per day; Table of Daily Pay or Allowance; Table of Exchange; Short Method to find the Simple Interest of any sum; New Weights and Liquid Measures; The Royal Family of Great Britain; The Queen's Household; The Queen Dowager's Household; Duchess of Kent's Household; The Ministry of England and their several offices; Judges of the Courts of England; Lord Lieutenants; Sovereigns of Europe: British and Foreign Ambassadors; House of Peers and House of Commons; A Table of the present and three last Administrations; Principal Club Houses in London,—Home Department.—India Board; Hon'ble Court of Directors; List of Directors; Home Establishment; Agents at Home; East India College; Governors of Bombay; Residents at Foreign Courts; New Table of Precedence in India; Comparative Rank of Civil, Military, Naval and Medical Officers; Relative Rank and Precedence of officers of the Army and Navy; Governors and Commanders of British Colonies and Settlements; Orders of Knighthood, British and Foreign; Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay and its officers; Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors' Court' Court of Requests; Police Establishment and its officers; Court of Petty Sessions; List of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace; House of Correction; Coroner; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Rules and Regulations of the Chamber of Commerce; List of Merchants, Agents, Brokers, Shopkeepers, Wine Merchants, &c.; East India Houses of Agency in London, &c.; Insurance Societies; Bombay Laudable Society; Universal Assurance Society for Lives; Shipping and Landing Company; Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; Bombay Education Societies; Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India; Bombay District Benevolent Society; Native Poor Asylum; Ecclesiastical Establishments,—Religious Societies and Missions; Sailor's Home; List of Public Offices, Merchants, Shopkeepers, &c.; Merchant Ships; Steam Communication with Europe; Steam Regulations and New Rates of Passage Money by the Red Sea; List of European and East Indian Inhabitants; Bombay Exchange; Bank of Bombay; Bombay Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Army List—together with all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of "Hart's Army List" corrected up to the end of December; List of Civil Servants classified under the new Regulation; Table of Pay in the Civil Department; Royal and Indian Naval Lists; Popular Statistics, a description of the Globe; Sanataria of India; Area of India; Princes of India and their Government's; Portuguese and French Possessions in India; List of Native Princes protected by the East India Company; Table of Distances from Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; Route from Bombay to Calcutta, via Hydrabad; A Chronological Table of the principal Geographical Discoveries of Modern European Nations; Government Securities and Loans; Custom House New Act and Regulations; Salt Act; New Tariff; Shipping Act; Post Office Act and Regulations; Rates of Postage; Rates of Hire for Public Conveyances; Abstracts of Parliamentary Acts relative to the East India Civil Service; Civil Regulations; Civil Absentee Regulations; Military Regulations; Queens Regulations; Regulations for the Garrison of Bombay; Naval Regulations; Indian Navy Fund Regulations; Civil Fund Regulations; Medical Retiring Fund; Stamp Regulations; Gunpowder Regulations; Shipping Arrivals and Departures, Marriages, Births, and Deaths—Neatly bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.—Price Eight Rupees per Copy.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER, will be received by the undernamed Agents.
Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE & Co.
Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY & Co.

FOR SALE,
AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 43, corrected to the 1st October 1841, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from the latest number of *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 15th Feb. 1842.

*** The Services of the *European Regiment* are given in this number, and should the Editor be favoured with the necessary communications, the services of the whole Bombay Army will be given to the Public in this work.

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER,

which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper, is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 15th Feb. 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1842. No. 8609

PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA.—The fine new Teak built Ship *Regina*, 800 Tons, Capt. J. FARQUARSON, will sail for the above port about the 25th Instant. For passage apply to the Commander on board, or

VICCAJEE MERJEE.
Church Street, 15th February 1842.

FOR MADRAS PONDICHERRY AND VIZAGAPATAM, TOUCHING ON THE COAST AND COLOMBO. The Brig "*Union*" of 125 Tons Register, Captain PETER HODSON, daily expected, will have immediate dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES.
Forbes Street, 15th February, 1842.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration (with an Exemplification of the Letters of the Administration with the copy of the Will annexed) of THOMAS POWELL Esquire, formerly a Lieut. Col. of Her Majesty's Fortieth Regiment of Foot, but late Lieut. Col. of Her Majesty's Sixth Regiment of Foot at Bombay in the East Indies deceased, limited to certain shares in the Bombay Bank standing in the name of the said THOMAS POWELL may be granted to STEPHEN DIGBY MURRAY, of Bombay British Merchant and Inhabitant, the constituted Attorney of JULIA POWELL, the Widow and Administratrix of the above named deceased.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of Feb., 1842.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,
Proctors.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters, of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Right, and Credits of *Henry Liddell* late a British Subject and a Major in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esq.* Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Hon'ble Court.—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of Februarv 1842.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE Culfaty having contracted and agreed to Sell all that Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling House, consisting of two apartments, situate lying and being within the Town Walls of Bombay, in Todd street and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under (No. 8) therefore any person or persons having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritable Right or otherwise interested therein, he, she, or they are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. MORGAN, Solicitor for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom—Dated this 12th day of February, 1842.

અકરે • ખબર

ખબર • ઈીઆંથી • આપીએચજે—નશારવાંન જી • આંણેકજી • કલકરાતીએ • થેર • એક • ગાલા • બેનુ • વેચાતુ • આપવાનુ • શાટું • શ્રીધુંકે • તે • થેર • ફોટમો • તાડનાં • મોફોલામોકે • તથા • તે • ઉપર • છાપાનો • આંક ૮ મેકે • વાશતે • તે • ઉપર • ફરમેક બોક • અથવા • બોફોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશી • અથવા • બીજી • ફાંજ • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • આંગણેક • હોએતો • તેનાંઆને • બંણ • કરેચજે આજથી • દીન ૧૪ નીં • મુદતમો • મીશતર • મારગીન • • ખરીદદારનાં • ધારાનાં • વકીલને • અકેર કરે—મુદતપકી • ફોજનો • દાવો • ચાલશે • નકી—તારીખ ૧૨ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૪૨ ❀

ON Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, of choice quality, received ex "*Malabar*," and "*Bombay*."

APALATIGUI AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Golden Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	650
,, Hhds	,,	350
,, Quarter Casks	,,	170
,, Quart Bottles	,,	18 to 24 ₱ doz.

HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.

Superior Pale Sherry in Butts	@ Rs	620
,, Hhds	,,	320
,, Quar. Cask	,,	160

J. W. O'CONNER, OF LONDON.

Pale Gold Sherry in 3 dozen case, @ Rs	24	₱ doz.
Fine Old Port in Quart	,,	20 ₱ do.
do. Pint	,,	10 ₱ do.
Sparkling Champagne	,,	45 ₱ do.
Brandy in Quart	,,	12 ₱ do.

WM. AND THOS. EDMOND AND Co.
Rampart Row, 15th Feb. 1842.

FOR SALE.—A new handsome Britzka by *Messrs. Houlditch of Long Acre, London*, with Pole and Shafts for one or two Horses, roll up back, German Shutters, Lamps, Cushions &c. &c. complete. Apply at the Godowns of *Messrs. Grey and Co.*—Rampart Row.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, To-Morrow on Wednesday the 16th Inst. the following Goods, Iron wire Fencing, four feet wide and painted three times in oil Proof, 5 Polished marble Slabs for Baths, with plugs and chains &c., 1300 feet of slating, Gutter lead &c. Blankets, Saddlery, &c. A large quantity of Piece Goods viz. Long Cloths, Madapollams, Bleached Duck &c. An Invoice of Hardware, consisting of Bolts, Files, Saws, Chissels, Hinges, Brace Bits, Needles, Scissors, Penknives &c. &c. Likewise several Casks of Lamp Black.

AT 1 P. M.

Unless previously disposed of, a Carriage and Pair of Horses, the property of R. MILLS, Esq. C. S., proceeded to England.

Apply to Messrs, ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

HORSES FOR SALE.

TO-MORROW Wednesday the 16th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & CO. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms about 15 Fresh imported Arab Horses of various sizes and colours of high caste and well worthy attention.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction on Wednesday the 2d March, 1842, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., two SEATS in Christ Church Byculla, the property of the late Dr. WEBBS.

Particulars may be learnt on application to Captain WILLOUGHBY, Executor to the Estate.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.
In the Matter of the joint and several Petitions of Bomanjee Manockjee and Permanund Girdhur.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will by order of Common Assignee submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the following days viz:

On Thursday the 3d March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small Building attached, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate in Bazar Street within the Fort and nearly opposite to the Augiary.

On Saturday the 5th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situate behind the before mentioned House.

On Monday the 7th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunumun Street without the Fort.

On Thursday the 10th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mentioned House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate in the neighbourhood.

On Saturday the 12th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank and sundry out-houses therein, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to Mahim and next to the old Mahim Police office. Also at the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant ground adjoining the aforesaid Garden.

Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when the lot is knocked down and the remainder within three days, or the property will be resold, the first purchaser paying all expences, making good all losses and forfeiting any advantage arising from such re-sale.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1842.

SILVER MUGS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received some very handsome shaped Children's and other Mugs.—Priced moderately.

FOR SALE.—A superior made French Billiard Table in excellent order, with Cues, Maces, Marking Board, Cue stands, Pool and other Balls, spare tips with other appurtenance complete—Price Rs. 550.

Also a large Black wand folding screen nearly new. Price Rs. 70.

May be seen at any time at the Mess Room at Colabah.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—A Capital Sporting Cart in good order, price 300 Rs.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Several superior Toned Cornopœans in cases complete with some well selected Music for Brass Bands. Also a Capital Chesnut Buggy Horse.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE---A very large sized Plate Glass Mirror in handsome gilt frame.—Apply as above.

FOR SALE.—A choice assortment of Bengal Mats of various sizes and of the best description—For particulars apply to

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

LACQUERED WARE.
An Invoice Just Imported.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, a quantity of the above of very superior Ware comprising Cigar Boxes, Paper Ditto, Tea Caddies, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A few very superior Patent Calf Skins---Price Rs. 6 each.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO MORROW Wednesday the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell at a Godown opposite the Government Stable Yard within the Fort, and underneath Mr. W. Mainwaring's School, the undermentioned Iron on account of the concerned Parties, landed in a Saltwater Damaged state from the Ship "Cumbrian" from London viz.

5464 Bars of English Iron of different Sizes.
60 Bundles of ½ inch Square.
400 Ditto of round of different sizes.
400 Ditto of Nail rod square different sizes.
400 Ditto of Hoop Iron of sizes.
128 Ditto of sheet Iron of sizes.

ON Thursday next the 17th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. will submit to Public Auction, on account of the concerned at the new Cotton Godowns near the Sea side off the Colabah Causeway, (90) ninety Europe Spars of different sizes.

ON Thursday next the 17th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit for Sale at his residence, the "Hermitage" on the Hill, near the Breach, without reserve, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Queen's Ware, &c. of *J. Calder Stewart Esq.* returning to Europe. The same comprizes a handsome set of best Plated Dish Covers, Silver Ware, Rich Cut Glasses, Chandeliers, Handsome Argand and Hanging Lamps, Chiffoneers, best Jackwood Dining, and Blackwood Circular Sofa, Card, Bed and Dressing-Room Tables, Wardrobes, rich Europe Carpet, Damask Silk Couches, Ebony and Blackwood Easy Chairs, Drawing-Room Chairs, one four Post Bedstead, with Bedding complete, rich gilt Dinner Dessert and Tea Service, &c. Also, a few dozens of choice Wines, and a quantity of Cooking Materials.

At 1 P. M if not previously arranged for.

The remainder (viz: the two months. March and April) of a Lease of the "Hermitage." And immediately afterwards, one pair of Handsome Carriage Horses, one serviceable Shigram Horse and Shigram, one handsome Chariot and one old Chariot.

☞ The property on view—and Catalogues ready for delivery.

Bombay, 15th February, 1842.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

ONE Self Acting Piano (Cottage shape) playing 40 tunes,—Price Rups. 1,500.

To be seen at BENNETT AND Co.'s, No 5 Forbes' Street.

AT a meeting held this day 12th February, 18 at the Exchange Rooms in pursuance of an advertisement in the Times Newspaper, Mr. Fawcett took the Chair and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. That a good Hotel and Boarding House ought as soon as possible to be established at this Presidency which shall be capable of providing the best accommodation the place will afford as well for visitors as for such of the residents as may have occasion to make use of it, and which shall also contain a suitable Building for an Ice House of the most approved construction.

2nd. That a sum of 200,000 Rupees be raised by subscription in shares of 200 Rupees each, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a proper Building and such amount shall be placed at the disposal of a Committee to be chosen from amongst the subscribers, it being understood that a Donation of 200 Rs. shall entitle any Party to a vote without placing him under any liability whatsoever.

3rd. That the Committee shall have full power to determine as well upon the proper site for the Building as upon a plan and elevation, and shall also be at liberty to enter into any contract or contracts for building the same, subject always to the approval of a general meeting of the subscribers.

4th. That the Committee shall be at liberty at any time to call a general meeting by notice, to be inserted by them in one or more of the Public Newspapers; and the majority of votes of the parties who shall attend such meeting, allowing each Person so many votes as he shall possess shares shall be sufficient to pass any resolution and to bind all the rest of the subscribers.

5th. That the Funds subscribed and property acquired thereby shall remain invested for the term of 15 years, during which the proceeds if any arising therefrom, shall be divided amongst all the subscribers who shall be living on the day of declaring a Dividend in proportion to the number of Shares respectively held by them, and shall be payable and paid to such living subscribers and the representatives of such as shall have died subsequently to that day.

6th. That on the day of the expiration of the above term of 15 years or at such other period as may be hereafter adopted at any general meeting to be held as aforesaid, the whole of the property on hand whether in cash or otherwise shall be converted into money, and a general division thereof made amongst all the shareholders then living in proportion to their respective Shares, and shall be payable and paid to them and to the representatives of such one or more as shall happen to die after that date and before payment.

7th. That the Establishment shall be called the Tontine Hotel.

8th. That an agreement be prepared for the signature of the Parties embodying the substance of the foregoing Resolutions, and that a deposit of 5 per cent be paid by each subscriber on the amount subscribed for as a first Instalment.

9th. That the Bank of Bombay be requested to act as Treasurer and to receive all instalments as they shall be paid, and to open an account with the Committee in respect thereof; and that the Committee shall be at liberty to call for such further Instalments and at such times as they shall think most expedient.

10th. That the Committee be instructed to communicate with the Committee of the Steam Fund and to represent to them the undertaking with the promotion of the overland intercourse with Europe, and also to suggest the great advantage which may be expected by all parties from investing in it the surplus funds remaining unappropriated in the hands of the Steam Committee.

11th. That the following Gentlemen, viz:
H. Fawcett, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Dunsterville.
Dr. Burnes, K. H.
Capt. Burrowes.
Capt. Robinson.
Capt. M. Willoughby,
R. Burgass, Esq.
P. W. LeGeyt, Esq.
J. G. Malcolmson, Esq.
Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.
H. Barr, Esq.
M. F. Brownrigg, Esq.
R. McKim, Esq.
J. Macleod, Esq.
E. C. Morgan Esq.

be appointed a Committee for the purposes aforesaid, with power to fill up their numbers from time to time, and of whom eight shall be a sufficient number to constitute a meeting for the transaction of business, and the majority at such meeting shall be qualified to decide on any points submitted for their consideration.

12th, That the foregoing Resolutions be printed in the several Newspapers, and that Subscription lists be forthwith circulated.

FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE begs to announce, that he has just received for Sale on Commission, a *Splendid Assortment of Parisian Millinery*, of the newest and most fashionable descriptions, consisting of the following articles:—

Ladies' Velvet Bonnets of various colours complete with Plumes and Flowers, Ladies' Silk do. do. do. Ladies' Silk do. with Lace Veils and Flowers, Laides' Morning and Dress Caps in great variety, comprising Farlatan, Blonde, Lace, &c. trimmed with Ribbons and Flowers; Ladies' Collars, Berthas, Chemisetts, Pellerines, Bonnet Caps, Muslin Scarfs, Embroidered Crape, and Rich Fancy Lace, do.; Silk Shawls, Half Shawls, Mantelets, and Lace and Cambric Cuffs, Lace Neck Ties; Artificial Flowers in very great Crape Ribbons of various colors and sizes; Figured Crape and Gauze, Silk Net; Gentlemen's Plain and Figure Satin Stocks, Short and with Fronts.

FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE, has also remaining on haud, a portion of his last assortment of *Rich French Silk and Satin Gauze Scarfs and Neckerchiefs, Silk and Lisle Thread Gloves, Embroidered Lace Mitts*, &c., together with a small quantity of *Piver's Splendid Perfumery*, viz. *Fancy Soaps of the Finest Quality, Almond Cream, various kinds of Scents* &c. &c. *and a few Pieces of Gentlemen's Silk Waistcoating*. These articles he is offering *at very reduced prices*, in order to close the Account.—Terms Cash.

No, 11, Forbes Street, 15th Feb. 1842.

TO LET

FROM the 1st of March to the end (31st) of May, a Commodious Suite of Bungalows on the Esplanade, completely furnished. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

TEA Catty Boxes of Pekoe Tea, at Rs. 12 per Box, not very superior, but good; also, Europe Candles, &c.

Apply to FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE No. 11, Forbes' Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Thucker Poonjia Cawnjee* hath contracted and agreed with *Boye Premboye*, the widow of the late *Purshotum Khetsey*, to sell to her his Piece or Parcel of ground with the Messuage, Tenement or three Warehouses standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at or near the Waddachey Gaddy. Any person or persons having any claims or demand thereon by way of Mortgage, or Inheritance are hereby required to make known the same to *Mr. E. C. Morgan*, Attorney of the Supreme Court, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which his, her, or their claim will not be attended to.—Dated this 11th day of February 1842.

અકરે • ખબર

ખબર • ઈીઆંથી • આપીએચજે—કકર • પુનજીઆ • ફાંનજીએ • તરણ • વખારો • જમીન • શાકે • બાજ • પરેમબાજ • તે • પરશોંમ • ખેતરશીની • વીકવાને • વેચાતી • આપવાનુ • શાટું • શ્રીધુંકે • તેનો બારફોટ • વડની • ગાડી • આગાલકે • તે • ઉપર • ફર એક • લોક • અથવા • લોફોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશા • રીતનો • દાવો • અથવા • આંગણેક • હોએતો • તેનાંઆને • બંણ • કરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ • મુદતમો • મીશતર—જ—શી—મારગીન • ધારાનાં • વકીલને • અકેર • કરે—મુદતપકી • ફોજનો • દાવો • કબુમ • કરશે • નકી—તારીખ ૧૧ મી • ફેબરવારી ૧૮૪૨ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 11th Feb. 1842.

No. 93. The services of Captain J. Anderson of the 17th Regt. N. I. who was deputed by G. O. dated the 5th Oct. last (No. 576) to survey a portion of the Nurbudda River, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

No. 94. Lieut. J. J. F. Cruickshank is permitted to resign the appointment of Acting Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, from the 31st ultimo.

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

12th February 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Stewart, dated Camp near Tatta 26th Nov. 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon Mapleton H. M. 40th Regt. to afford Medical aid to the Head Qr. Wing 8th Regt. N. I. vice Assistant Surgeon Lodwick.

An order by Major General Sir J. F. FitzGerald K. C. B. dated Camp Poona 1st Dec. 1841, directing Assistant Surgeon G. Ellis, attached to H. M. 22d Regt. to receive Medical charge of the 2nd and 3rd Troop Horse Artillery from Assistant Surgeon Parsons proceeding to Bombay on duty.

An order by Brigadier Fearon, dated Mhow 7th instant, placing Surgeon A. J. Montefiore 1st Regt. Light Cavalry in Medical charge of the Brigade Staff from that date.

2.—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

Staff.—Captain A. R. Wilson, Brigade Major Malligaum, from 12th Feb. to 15th March, on Medical Certificate to proceed to the Southern Concan.

14th Feb. 1842.

1.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by the Officer Commanding at Sholapore, dated 27th ultimo, directing Surgeon J. Colquhoun M. D. of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, to afford Medical aid to the Staff and Details at that Station, vice Butler, proceeded with his Regiment to Bangalore.

2.—The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence.

10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. G. Moyle from 27th Jan. to 28th Feb. on Medical Certificate to proceed to Bombay.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army

BOMBAY.

Price Current and Mercantile Register.

Saturday, February 12th, 1842.

We have news from Macao, via Calcutta, to the 27th Dec. Things continued in that quarter as at the date of former advices. Malwa was selling at $ 355 per chest. Patna was high, and in Calcutta there seems to be an expectation that the rates quoted will be supported.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Some parcels of New Bronch Cotton have arrived and are said to be of good quality. The price asked is 105 to 108. Old has been sold at Rs. 80, but it is stained, seedy and inferior. Contracts have been made to some extent for Cowrawutty at Rs. 92 to 93. A good many purchases have been made for China, to which Shipments continue to be made to some extent.

The following Ships are loading for that quarter; viz —Royal Saxon, Queen Victoria, Caledonia, Devonport, W. Pirrie, Hesketh, Queen Victoria, Intrinsic, Token, Christina, Corsair, and Bombay. The Mor, and Wild Irish Girl, will probably sail early next week, and will together take between 2 and 3,000 chests of Opium.

OPIUM.—The present price is Rs. 675 to 680, at which several hundred chests have changed hands during the week.

Balance of former year's importation.....	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 1st Instant.		7,332½
		9,332½
Exported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 1st Instant.		4,758½
Remaining.....	Chests	4,574

CHINA PRODUCE.

Silk, Sugar Candy, and Sugar, are all further expressed, and the stocks are heavy.

EUROPE GOODS.

In Piece Goods, and Metals, we have no change, to notice.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money is not quite so tight, and Exchange has risen on Calcutta. On London there is nothing doing.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHTS TO ENGLAND.—Have risen since the morning of Saturday last to £ 3—10 to £ 3—15 to London, and £ 3—10 to Liverpool; but the arrival of two or three Ships has again caused a decline.

TO CHINA.—15 to 19 Rupees per Candy for Cotton to Macao.—For Opium $ 6 at 7 per chest.

MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs. as.	Sell Rs. as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No. 15,200	104	104-8
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	104	104-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	88	88-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's Rs	82	83
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35	107-8	108
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1841-42	98	98-8
Course of Exchange.		
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Rs	97-8	98
Calcutta Hoondies @ 60 days sight	97	97-8
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto	97-8	98
Bills on anten @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars..		208
	s.	d. s. d.
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-0½	2-0½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Cey. Govt.)	1 11-½	2
Price of Bullion and Specie.	Rs as.	Rs as
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	221	221-8
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	220	220-8
German Crowns ₹ 100	213-8	214
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.	11 8	11-12
Spyce Silver Ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-12	104
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs	103-8	103-12
Bombay Bank Shares	120	121
Asia Bank Shares		3 ⅝ Par
Premia of Insurance.		
Bombay to London	2 8 0 a 3 0 0	₹ Ct
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Ditto Port Louis	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Calcutta	2 0 0 a 2 8 0	do
Bombay to Madras	1 8 0 a 2 0 0	do
Ditto Colombo	1 0 0 a 1 8 0	do
Ditto Whampoa	2 8 0	do
Ditto Batavia	2 0 0	do
Bombay to Singapore	2 0 0	do
Ditto Bussorah	3 0 0	do
Ditto Bushire	2 8 0	do

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

Feb. 11th. Ship David Clark, W. B. Mills, Master. from Port Louis 5th November 1841.

Do. do. Ship China. H. Robertson, Master, from Sydney 4th October 1841, Singapore 22d December 1841.

Do. do. Grab Brig Harsingar, Hajee Womer, Naiquedah from Calcutta 4th January 1842,

Passengers.—5 Natives.

Do. 12th, The East India Company's Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb Comg. from Suez, 23d January 1842.

Passengers.—*For Bombay.*—Mr. & Mrs. Ravenscroft, & 1 Servant, Miss Crawford, Miss Flower, Mr & Mrs. Hutchinson and 1 child, Mrs. Newnham, Mr. Mills, Commander, and Mr. Porter I. N. Mr. Oldfield, Lieut. Brown, Mr. Knowles, Mrs. Simson, Mr. Carter, Lieut. Moyle 10th Regt. N. I., from Aden.

For Madras.—Sir J. Norton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Strange, 1 child, and one servant, Mr. Dunlop, Major Chisholm, Lieut. Smith, Mr. Smith, Mr. Walker, Lieut. Northwick, Capt. Sibbald, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Geils, Lieut. Collyer, Lancers, Capt. Walker.

For Calcutta.—General Churchill, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. Schoene, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Curnin, Mr. Tambrell, Lieut. Christy, Mr. Cragg, Mr. Smith.

For Ceylon.—Mr. Braybrooke.

For China.—Capt. Jauncey, Mr. Bowring.

For Batavia.—Lieut. Gachet.

Do. do. Ship Hindoostan, John Bowen, Master, from Liverpool 21st September 1841.

Do. do. Ship Corea, John M. C. Kerr, Master, from Liverpool 7th September 1841.

Do. 13th. Barque Cambridge, Richard H. Brown, Master, from Liverpool, touched at the Cape of Good Hope.

Passengers.—Peter Thompson Esq. Lady, and Children and Servant, Joseph Pollock Esq. and 3 Children.

Do. 14th. Barque Margaret Pollock, John Pye, Master, from Greenock 17th September 1841.

Departures.

Feb. 12th, The East India Company's Pattimar Bhima, Doossajee Peerbhoy, Native Commander, to Vingorla.

Do. do. Ceylon Government Steamer Seaforth, George Stewart Esq. to Columbo.

Do. 13th, Her Majesty's Ship Endymion, Capt. the Hon'ble F. W. Gray, to Sea.

Do. do. The East India Company's Schooner Royal Tiger, Mr. J. H. Disbrowe, Master in charge to Persian Gulph.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Victoria	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	1st Mar
Tasso	Foster & co	London	
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
Mertoun	McG. Browarigg & co.	Liverpool	Immy.
Chainman	W. & T. Edmond & co.	Liverpool	
Alex. Grant	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	15th Feb
Glascow	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	
Adam Lodge	Gisberno Menzies & co	Liverpool	
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Eleanor Lancaster	McVicar Burn & co.	Calcutta	Immy.
Actress	Higginson & Cardwell.	Calcutta	17th Feb
Wild Irish Girl	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	this day
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & co	China	25th Feb
Royal Saxon	B. & A. Hormarjee	China	Immy.
Corsair	Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy	China	
Queen Victoria	Pollexfen Milne & co.	China	
Christina	Frith & co	China	12th Feb
William Perle	W. & T. Edmond & co	China	
Devonport	Frith & co	China	despatch
Huparel		China	
Herald	McVicar Burn & co.	China	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	
Intrinsic	W. & T. Edmond & co.	China	
Token	Forbes & co	China	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee & co		
Mor	Remington & co		
Victoria			
Luwjee Family	Forbes & co		
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co		
Christiana	W. Elsum & co		
Helen	N. Eduljee & co		
Caledonia	Viecajee Mherjee		
Margaret			
Colchester	Remington & co		
Wave	Remington & co		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Agnada	Foster & co		
Friends	Ducool Canoon		
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Cora	Gillanders Ewart & co		
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co		
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co		

H. C. Steamers { Atalanta, Zenobia, Hugh Lindsay, Victoria, Auckland, Cleopatra.

H. C. Brig Tapiee, Tender Cardiva

" " Sloop Elphinstone

" " Schooner. Emily, Maldiva

" " Cutter Nurbuddah

" " R. Ship Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINTED TO SAIL.
a Ellen	Foster & co	London	25th Oct
a Orstor	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th Oct
a Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	1st Nov
a Dinora	Foster & co	London	30th Oct
a Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co	London	3d Oct
a Lord Elcon	Dirom Carter & co	London	29th Oct
a Mary	Frith & co	London	26th Oct
a Francis Speight	Foster & co	London	20th Sept
a Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	London	7th Nov
a Elizabeth	Foster & co	London	28th Oct
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co	London	4th Dec
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co	London	in Jan
a Majestic	Foster & co	London	24th Nov
Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	14th Dec
H lena	Remington & co	London	22d Dec
Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	1st Jan
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co	London	21 Jan
a Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	London	15th Nov
St. Vincent		London	15th Dec
Scaleby Castle		London	15th Jan
William Hyde		London	In Jan
John Calvin		London	In Jan
Midlothean		London	In Jan
Euxine		London	In Jan
Raymond		London	In Jan
Duke of Lancaster		London	In Jan
Good Hope		London	In Jan
a Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	26th Oct
a Reliance	Foster & co	Liverpool	22d Oct
a Parsee Merchant	Foster & co	Liverpool	16th Nov
a Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	6th Oct
a William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	5th Nov
a Wave	B. & A. Hormarjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
a England	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	15th Nov
a Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	Liverpool	24 Nov
a Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	31st Oct
a Crown		Liverpool	26th Nov
a Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	24 Dec
a Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
a Harriett Scott	W. Elsum & co	Liverpool	22d Dec
a Caledonia		Liverpool	18th Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
a British Merchant	Bell Miln & co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	1st Nov
a Syria	Remington & co	Liverpool	23d Dec
a Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	24 Dec
a Magnificent		Liverpool	30th Dec
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	10th Jan
a Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1st Jan
Monarch		Liv rpool	5th Jan
St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
George) Armstrong		Liverpool	6th Jan
Countess of London		Liverpool	14th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	14th Jan
Herculean		Liverpo ol	In Jan
Salem		Shields	3d Oct
Emily		Shields	30th Nov
East London	Foster & co	Shields	12th Oct
a Lanarkshire		Clyde	11th Sept
a Hope		Clyde	15th Oct
a Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	27th Oct
a Voluna		Clyde	11th Nov
a Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	4th Dec
a Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
a Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	13th Dec
a Kate	Campbell Miller & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
a Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	in Dec
Albyn		Clyde	In Jan
Nerand		Clyde	In Jan
Brahmin		Clyde	In Jan
Tweed		Madras	
Union		Madras	
Vansittart		China	21st Nov
Asiatic		China	
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co	Singapore	
Independent		Hull	In Jan
Josephine		Bordeaux	9th Nov
Alan Ker		Swan River	
William Abrams		Rangoon	
Self		Bourbon	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

February 2, Barque Defiance, R. W. Evatt, from Coringa 30th January.

Passengers.—C. H. Eaton Esq. and 1 servant.

Do. 2, Barque Teazer, W. Gibson, from Coringa, 31st January.

Passengers.—P. H. Shaw Esq. and J. Eaton Esq.

DEPARTURE.

February 3, Barque Cleopatra, R. Early, to Coringa.

Do. 3, Barque Wild Irish Girl, Wm. Graham, to London.

Passengers— Mr. and Mrs. Horsington and 4 Children, 1 native servant, Mrs. Dr. Jackson and 3 children, Mrs. Calican servant.

Do. 3, Barque Charles Dumergue, H. Crawford, to the Northern Ports.

Do. 4, Barque Resolution, R. White, to Penang and Singapore

Do. 4. Brig Union, P. Hodson, to the Malabar Coast and Bombay.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES

Arrivals.

Feb. 11th. Capt. C. F. Honner, 2d Light Cavalry from Mhow.

Do. do. Assist. Surgeon D. G. Mason, 22d N. I. from Malligaum.

Do. do. Surgeon B. White, 19th Regt. N. I. from Conkan.

Do. 12th, Capt. F. G. Newnham, from England.

Do. do. Capt. G. T. Graham, Bengal Artillery from Do.

Do. do. General Churchill Qr. Mr. Genl. H. M. Forces of India from do.

Do. do. Lieut. W. Borthwick, 9th Regt. N. I. from do.

Do. do. Capt. J. Sibbald, 34th Regt. M. N. I. from do.

Do. do. Lieut. W. L. Walker 4th L. Cavalry from do.

Do. do. Cornet Robt. Christie 5th Lt. Cav. from do.

Do. do. F. J. Oldfield, Cavalry from do.

Do. do. Lieut. A. A. Geils 1st M. Er. Regt. from do.

Do. do. S. W. Brown 26th Rt. N. I. from do.

Do. do. Cadet G. S Smith Bengal Infantry from do.

Do. do. Lieut. J. D. Simson do. from do.

Do. do. Cadet H. D. Taylor, M. Infantry from do.

Do. do. Assist. Surgeon H. J. Carter from do.

Do. do. Lieut. Collyer M. Engineers from do.

Do. do. J. Smith 18th M. N. I. from do.

Do. do. Ensign I. G. Moyle 10th N. I. from Aden.

Do. 13th Lieut. Col John Home, 37th Regt. N. I.

Do. 14th Surgeon J. Brown M. D, from Secundrabad.

Do. 15th Lieut. Col. F. Stalker 2d G. R. from Poonah.

Departures.

Feb. 12th Assist. Surgeon Booth H. M. 94th Rt. to Cannanore.

Do. 13th Assist. Surgeon R. Behan, 10th N.I. Tannah.

Do. 14th Ditto. Pelly 2d E. Light Cavalry to Poona.

Do. do. Capt. A. R. Wilson M. B. to Konkan.

Do. do. Lieut. Col. J. Perry 2d M. E. Lt. I. to Jaulna.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 5th inst., the lady of Capt. W. M. Webb, Arty. of a son.

On the morning of the 14th instant, the lady of John Harrison, Esq., Indian Navy, of a son.

DEATH.

A Aden, on the morning of 22d ultimo, of abscess of the liver, Angelina, Maxwell, wife of Ensign R.T. Goodwin of the 16th Regt. N. I., aged 30 years.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Gungadhurpore Factory, Kishnaghur, the residence of his brother, on the 21st Jan. the wife of mr. James Broderick, recently from Boston, *North America*, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, at the Church Mission Premises, Amherst Street, on the 30th January, mrs. Sandys, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 21st January, mrs. J. D. Cooper, of a son.

At Purneah, on Thursday the 20th of January, at 7 a. m. the lady of Geo. E. Pyne, esq. assistant to K. D. Johnson, esq. of a son.

At Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, on Thursday the 20th of Jan. at 11½ a. m., the lady of A. A. Thomas, esq., assistant to A. J. Forbes, esq, of a daughter.

At Purneah, on the 24th Jan., mrs. R. C. Johnson, of a son.

On the 30th January, at Barrackpore, the lady of C. Maxwell, esq., Surgeon, 18th Native Infantry, of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 31st January, at the residence of her father, capt. Wm. Barrington, the lady of J. D. Almeida, esq. of a still-born child.

At Barrackpore, on the 31st January, the lady of C. Maxwell, esq., 18th Regt. N. I., of a son and heir.

At Sea, on the 8th of January, on board the ship Prince Albert, mrs. R. Richards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Roman Catholic chapel of Boitaconnah, on the 31st January, by the revd. Fre Joakim de Virgin Maria, mr. W. A. Francis, assistant Sudder Board of Revenue, to Emelia Antoinette, eldest daughter of mr. Bernard Martin, clerk of the said chapel.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta on the morning of 30th Jan. of spasmodic cholera, capt. Jos. Manook, of the Elizabeth, aged 47 years, deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

On the 31st Jan. of cholera, miss Matilda Emilia Myers, aged 11 years, 1 month and 12 days.

At Calcutta on the 1st February, mr. Thomas May Lowrie, aged 21 years and 9 months.

At Calcutta, on the 28th January, Thomas, the infant son of mr. and mrs. J. D. Cooper.

At Howrah, on the 25th January, Captain Charles Robertson, of the country service, aged 47 years, deeply regretted.

At Cawnpore, on Saturday, the 25th December, mr. John Johaness, after a protracted illness of fever, aged 67 years.

At Calcutta, of cholera, on the 1st February, at the residence of captain R. H. Sartorius, mr. James Randolph, son of Henry Randolph, esq., of Chittagong, aged 19 years.

At Dinapore, on the 21st January, Frances Augusta, the infant daughter of lieut. Wm. Fra. Ring, 21st Fusiliers, aged 5 months.

At Moulmein, on the 2d January, mr. William George Hariman Steward, H. M. 50th regt., aged 32 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

At Ootacamund, on the 30th January 1842, Mrs. Dr. Wight, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Dharwar, on the morning of the 28th January, Henry, Third Son of Mrs. Jukes, widow of the late Conductor Jukes Ordnance Department, Madras Presidency, aged 9 years, and 8 months.

Sporting Intelligence.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 12TH FEB. 1842.

First Race.—25 Gold Mohurs Sweepstakes with 30 from the Fund, for Arab Horses that never won; 8st. 4lbs. 1½ miles Heats.

Mr. Vibart names.....G. A. C. Achilles.....8st. 4lb. 1

Mr. Charles'.....C. A. H. Priam..... 8st. 4lb. distd.

Time 1st H. 1 1

2d „ 0 59

3d „ 1 1

Total.....3 1

Priam won the 1st Heat rather easily, but across being claimed and established against the rider he has distanced.

Second Race.—The Byculla Club Purse with a Sweepstakes of Rupees 150 each for all Arabs; weight for age 1½ miles and distance Heats.

Mr. Simpson's.....G. A. H. Mazeppa..... .....9st 2 2

Mr. South's.....G. A. H. Lochinvar.....9st. 1 1

Time 1st Heat dist.	17	17
1st H. M.	1 1	
2d „	1 0	59
3d „	1 3	1 4

Total.....3 21 3 20

Both Heats won easily by Lochinvar.

Third Race.—The Bombay Turf Cup value 100 Guineas according to its conditions with a Sweepstakes Rupees 300, 2 miles 9st.

Mr. Black's .....B. A. H. Hoffman.....9st. 2

Mr. Boyd's.....G. A. H. Amato.....9st. 1

Time 1st H. M.	0	57
2d „	1	2
3d „	1	1
4th „	0	58
Total.....	3	58

AHMEDABAD RACES.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1842.

A Sweepstakes of 300 Rupees with 400 from the Fund for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes.—2 Miles 8st. 7lbs.

Mr. Prendergast's....G. A. C....“ Schimel”.....1

Mr. Winkle's.....G. A. H....“ Asbestos”.....2

Mr. Drinkwater's ...G. A. H....“ Seetaphul”.....3

Major Roberts'. ....G. A. H ....“ Sultan”.... 4

Mr. Shaw.... .....B. A. H....“ Lively”

Mr. Young.... .....C. A. H....“ Blood Royal”

Time 4m. 8s.

A Beautiful Race.—On going over the hill at the end of the first half mile “Seetaphul” swerved from the inside and had his place instantly taken by the Colt, when all the Greys kept well together until the run in “Schimel” leading “Asbestos” struggled hard for the first place, but the stride and strength of the Big German were too great for him and he was beat by a neck “Seetaphul” a length behind him, and “Sultan” well up, the Bay and Chesnut no where. “Lively” before starting eased and fell back, but no damage done beyond a fright.

2ND RACE.

A Give and Take—300 Rupees from the Fund and 4 Gold Mohurs—Subscription for all Arabs 1½ mile heats.

Mr. Boyd's.. C. A. H. “Little Charley” 8st. 8½lb. 2 1 2 1

Mr. Young's. G. A. H. “ All-my-Eye”.. 7st. 10½lb. 3 2 1 2

Major Roberts. G. A. H. “ Shylock”..... 8st. 10½lb. 1 3 3 3

1st Heat—3m. 4s. 2nd 3m. 10s. 3rd Heat 3m. 15s. 4th 3m. 6s.

A well contested race throughout the three first heats, won by barely half a length, and the last was all but a dead heat.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE.—FEB. 2.

CABUL.—The most interesting part of this day's news, however, is the distressing account of the retreat from Cabul which we give below, it forms the postscript to a journal which a friend in Jellalabad has kindly kept for us, and who is a correspondent upon whose veracity and circumstantiality we can, as our readers may, depend; we have, however, drawn a veil over a portion of its horrors, and can only sincerely hope that the least disastrous account we have received of the fate of the females—that of a guarantee of safe conduct to Cabul—may be correct, we have more disastrous accounts, but are unwilling to believe them and therefore do not publish them. The following requires, though we dare say there is still much to be told, no additional horrors.

Jellalabad, 17th January.

P. S.—This letter has been laid aside because there was fear that, on the news of the Cabul convention being spread, our letters would be intercepted and taken to the enemy. The road, however, continues open and I will close this long epistle for dispatch.

The Cabul force is totally destroyed—General Elphinstone, trusting to the faith of a man who had shewn himself to be a scoundrel and a murderer, agreed to evacuate Cabul and sent orders to all the other Troops in Affghanistan to withdraw. These orders were written on the 30th December and made over to the enemy. Immediately on obtaining them, Mahomed Acbar sent proclamations to the following effect. “We having by our valour and cunning induced the Kafirs to quit their tents, now call upon all good Mussulmans to rise and annihilate the intruders as they retire.” Allowing 5 or 6 days for the above proclamation to take effect, Mahomed Akbar escorted the Cabul Brigade (on the 6th or 7th January) to their first Camp three miles from cantonments. The moment they quitted cantonments the populace entered; flames arose from all the buildings, the rear guard was fired upon, crowds of Affghans came and took away the Baggage without resistance, and the Brigade encamped for the first day in six inches of snow! The second stage was of 4 miles to Boodkhak; again the plunder took place, and again the camp was pitched in the snow.

The 3d stage of Koord Cabul was obstinately disputed by the enemy, but our troops ascended the heights with spirit, and forced the difficult pass with considerable loss; at a small stream, which forms a pass between two black rocks there was again fighting and here a check occurred. (It was here that the Ladies were separated from the force by the representations of Mahomed Akbar.)

Halt was made to give time (as Mahomed Ukbar said) for the people *to disperse* but in reality to enable them to collect further ahead. At this season the country people cannot be kept *for days* on the road, and it was needful for the destruction of our force that the person directing its movements should be an enemy. Our men had now been encamped five days and nights in the snow, the Sepoys had become quite useless. On the Hufft Kothul they were all destroyed, without resistance, having scarcely the use of their limbs. The Europeans retained some order and held together as far as Jugdulluck, where, of about 6000 Soldiers and the same number of camp followers, that had started, not more than 300 could be mustered. At Jugdulluck a halt was ordered and the troops remained exposed to the fire of all the surrounding heights for more than a day. At length General Elphinstone's eyes were opened to the extent of his folly. He was seized by Mahomed Ukbar, and with Brigadier Shelton, confined in a tent: his last act was the only decent one he committed during the whole affair. He sent a note to Brigadier Anquetil saying “ march to night, for there is treachery.” At an hour after dark of the 12th January, the column advanced up the pass in which Sir R. Sale met with so much loss; they found the road barricaded, but the enemy had not assembled and the advance got through. An attack made upon the rear caused much confusion; the 44th lost all order, broke into small parties, and selected chiefs; their officers remained with them; many officers started to ride for Jellalabad, but only one ever arrived here. Dr. Brydon, mounted on a miserable tattoo, which a poor native, mortally wounded, had begged him to use, arrived at about noon. Three well mounted officers Dr. Harpur, Lieut. Collyer, and captain Hopkins had preceded him and probably saved his life by so doing, for the few sowars who intercepted them, leaving their post with the Horses and plunder, gave Brydon time to pass. He was attacked *elsewhere*, by two or three Sowars who gave up the contest after *wounding and disarming him*!!!

For three nights we kept beacons burning and bugles sounding to invite any fugitives from the Force, but alas NOT ONE has, as yet, arrived. Our cavalry patrolled the Kabul road on the 14th and brought in the bodies of Dr. Harpur, Capt. Hopkins and Lieut. Collyer who were lying all together about four miles from this; we hear that some others are prisoners in the neighbourhood, but this is uncertain.

And now I must, rather hastily, close this long scrawl, for if I miss to-day's dak, another opportunity of despatch *may* not ever offer. Your readers may be assured that Jellalabad is well able to hold out for two or three months, and that at any rate retreat or capitulation are both equally impossible; with this assurance I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

X.

Our accounts state that a portion of the force had got into a fort at Gundamuck, at 32 miles from Jellalabad, and that Major Griffiths and captain Souter H. M's. 44th are prisoners in a fort near the same place, but it was expected they would speedily be ransomed.

GENERAL POLLOCK'S BRIGADE.—The following is our latest letter from General Pollock's Brigade, we are very glad to find the Sikhs behaving so well.

Camp Buckrala, 24th January.

“ Since I last wrote to you, sufficient has been received and talked over, quite enough, I assure you, to fill a volume of the largest size, for every day is big with news of misfortunes, unforeseen occurrences, and mishaps. The report of Akbar Khan's death is unfounded, for he accompanied the Ladies back from Tazeen to Cabul; as to the number of prisoners and deaths, since our troops left that disastrous spot, we have but little information, but it is said that not a soul has arrived at Jellalabad save and except Dr. Brydon; that officer on arriving at Jellalabad gave the names of four Surgeons and nine officers killed before he left the ground, and said that General Elphinstone, Colonel Shelton and Lieut. Colonel Chambers were amongst the prisoners. Amongst those killed, I recollect the names of Brigadier Anquetil, Major Ewart, captain Sturt, Engineers, Drs. Duff, McGrath, Bryce, but I shall send you a correct list as soon as I get it. It would appear, from some accounts, that when the Cabool force arrived at Tazeen, on their way to Jellalabad, a stand against the enemy assailing them from every quarter, was determined upon; from some cause or another all became confusion, our last Gun was taken from us and escape was all the poor famished, limb-frozen soldiery could attempt. Jellalabad was still 60 miles off and the hopes of arriving there must have been faint indeed, no doubt nearly all must have perished.

When General Pollock crosses the Attock, he will assume full political as well as military power, and act without the controul of young politicals too many of whom have been sent to the North-West; but the General will have to exercise great judgment and to set his shoulders to the wheel in real earnest, for he has no one about him able to give him information or to aid him with very sound judgment in the difficult part he has to play. Dr. Jamieson, with Mrs. Ferris and her sister, came into our camp at Dhingee on the 20th; they were escorted by a party of about 20 Sikh horsemen, yet although so strong, were robbed on this side of Peshawur. The Doctor has had two or three narrow escapes, the last was from Pesh-Bolak in company with Mrs. Ferris and the Officers. He breakfasted and dined at the Mess of the 26th N. I., and gave a most dismal account of the sufferings and privations our people have had to endure at Cabul for a long time past. The dawk from Peshawur reaches us exceedingly quick, being only three days *en route* to our camp. It is alleged that Shah Soojah *would not retreat* with our troops, and was left in the Bala Hissar with about 3000 followers.—Official information was received yesterday that the 53rd and 64th Regiments N. I. are shut up in the fort of Ali Musjid, without supplies or the means of getting any, so it is believed to be the intention of General Pollock to move on by forced marches, from Rhotas to Buckrala. From Rawul Pindee the Brigade will march in the order adopted when proceeding through an enemy's country, and no deviation from it is to take place under any circumstances. We hear now that the 30th and 60th Regiments have endeavoured to proceed to Ali Musjid to relieve, with provisions, the 53rd and 64th N. I. but in the pass between Jumrood and that place they were assailed by the Khyberies, and obliged to return to Peshawur with the loss of 100 men, and Col. Wild and capt. Loftie wounded; people seem now-a-days to be born without brains, for how the two Regiments could ever think of entering the fort of Ali Musjeed without provisions is a mystery to all; time must reveal the short sightedness and unheard-of-mismangement which has occurred. Gold only knows what will be the result of our illjudged and unwise policy, emanating solely in a want of ability in the heads of departments. To attempt to make head-way with the force now at or in the vicinity of Peshawur, would be worse than madness; nothing less than 25,000 men will be able to take the field against the almost innumerable host arrayed against us. It is reported that the troops now at Ferozepoor, Loodheeanah, and Kurnal, with the 16th Lancers from Meerut, are to come up by forced marches. What is to be done ought to be done quickly, and without waiting for the orders of the Governor General who ought to be on the banks of the Sutledge ready to give orders, instead of remaining 1500 miles from the seat of war. Our Commander in Chief too seems to be enjoying himself at Kurnal by attending Dinners and Balls given by the officers of the Force at that place. The Sikhs are assisting us all in their power, and appear determined to show their friendly disposition. The Honorable Company are certainly indebted to them for their kind and valuable assistance. An Affghan formerly in the service of Sir A. Burnes, passed through our camp yesterday, on his way to Umritsir. He carried with him bills to the extent of 60,000 rupees, drawn by Major Pottinger of Cabul, upon the Collector of Meerut. He stated that they had been cashed at Cabul at 12 per cent discount, and that he could easily get cash, for them at Umritsir. This shews the good opinion entertained by the Sikhs of our honor and honesty in money transactions. The man gave a full and very correct account of the massacre of his late master, and also of Sir W. McNaghten, and he said that the latter was shot by Ackbar Khan, not in a house but in the open Maidan. Lady McNaghten offered 6000 Rs. for the body, but was unable to procure it. Akbar Khan shot him with two Pistols and a gun, and afterwards cut off his head. This man appeared intelligent on most points, and had known almost every officer with the force at Kabul. He left on the 26th or 28th of last month (December.) He is of opinion that as soon as the Troops are out of Affghanistan, the Chiefs will commence fighting among themselves. Collyer of the 5th Lt. Cavalry with others were shot within sight of Jellalabad. If the villains would only shew fight between Jumrood and Peshawur, we might give them such a drubbing that they would, for ever afterwards, keep to their hills; but this is not the kind of fighting they admire; however there is no telling what their late successes may not cause them to attempt. I believe the carriages of the guns got from Genl. Avitabili at Peshawur, broke down in the pass between Jumrood and Ali Musjid.

Camp Dhumuck, 25th January.

The two marches we made yesterday knocked up the cattle, and caused loss in breakage of stores, so that we are, in future, to make the regular marches and quite enough in this horrid hilly country; forced marches should have been made when we were in the plain part of the Punjab. Authentic intelligence has been received that 3000 Sikh troops have left Peshawur with the 30th and 60th N. I. with supplies &c. to garrison Ali Musjid. Five thousand Sikhs with 20 guns are three marches in our rear; they are on their way to Peshawur for the purpose of co-operation with our force against the enemy. Our guns are not come into camp yet, 4 P. M.; a break down in the rough pass is the cause of it. No particular of Sale's arrival at Alee Musjid, but we hope he if there ere this.

COLONEL WILD'S BRIGADE.—The following relates to the present position of Brigadier Wild's Brigade near Peshawur:

“ The Khyburies are up and gold will not buy them. Two Regiments of Brigadier Wild's force by a “ stolen march” got under the cloud of night into Allee Musjeed from Jumrood all safe; but the remaining two corps under Wild himself, and the four Sikh guns, with baggage, on trying a day march did not fare so well, for they were attacked a few miles from Jumrood and severely handled by the Khyburies; the Brigadier himself was wounded (in the face) and his Brigade Major Loftie, and Montgomery (of the 60th) also severely wounded, with upwards of a hundred native commissioned Officers and Sepoys *Killed*; but this is not the worst, for he has been unable to form a junction with the advance corps at Allee Musjeed, where they have no supplies of any description, they can neither push on to Jellalabad nor retreat upon Wild, and he can neither advance to their aid or return towards Peshawur, the Khyburies having succeeded in completely cutting off his communication.

P. S.—A letter this moment received states that Wild has effected his retreat upon Jumrood, but that no relief had been extended to the corps in Allee Musjeed.”

Another and, as to the number of killed, more favourable account says:

“ We have received certain news that Colonel Wild has been beaten out of the Khybur pass with 78 wounded and 9 killed, himself among the former; he has lost his gun, 10,000 Rs. and some ammunition and baggage. The two Regiments at Ali Musjid were ordered to retreat and join him on the night of the 20th.”

THE RANSOM MONEY.—One of the most singular features of the late events at Kabul, and which throws perhaps a clearer light on the nature of the capitulation, entered into by Sir W. MacNaghten and continued by Major Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and we believe other treasuries in the Upper Provinces, of drafts for very large sums of money amounting, it is said, in all to 25 lakhs of rupees, and reported to be the ransom of certain parties in Kabul; the sums, however, are so excessive that we cannot divest ourselves of the belief that they

AGRA.—Dr. Ranken, our Post Master General, has arrived at Agra from Neemutch.

Her Majesty's 31st Regiment arrived at Meerut, the 26th ultimo. Their march was rendered particularly agreeable by the good carriage supplied to them at Agra, which caused no delay or trouble. The day after their arrival, they were ordered to discharge their marching establishments, as well as to supply a company to take guard over Dost Mahomed Khan. To the company are attached captain Baldwin, Lieutenants Greenwood, Bourke and Moore, and their orders are very strict, so that there appears to be but a small chance of this arch-traitor effecting his escape. Such is the feeling, and naturally enough, among the men of this gallant Regiment, at the revolting treachery and murder, of which this man was the instigator, that an attempt to escape, is likely to end very seriously with him.

The Artillery were inspected at Meerut on the 28th, and aquitted themselves as this gallant Regiment always does with skill and discipline. Their shot and shell were thrown with the utmost precision, and as though a body of Affghans were their mark, instead of Curtain and Target.

Late letters from Jullalabad mention, that the bodies of Captain Collier, 5th cavalry, Doctor Harper and Captain Hopkins, 27th Regiment Native Infantry, had been brought in.

Expresses are constantly passing to and fro, conveying a meaning which cannot, however, yet be penetrated tho' not misunderstood.

FEB. 5.

The last intelligence from Peshawur is, dated 26th ultimo, and from Jellalabad the 22nd. Brigadier Wild's unsuccessful attempt to reach Ali Musjid, was known at Jellalabad. The gallant band there were in great spirits, and confident of their power to resist any attack.

Nothing further had been heard since Dr. Brydon's arrival of General Elphinstone, or of the Cabool party.

"A private letter from Kurnaul gives the following list of casualties.

Major Swayne, Lieutenant Miles, Lieutenant Dias, Ensign Warren and Ensign Alexander, 5th Native Infantry.

Major Ewart. Dr. Duff, 54th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant St. George, and Dr. MacGrath, 37th N. I.

Captain Bellew, and Bird, 56th N. 1.

Colonel Anquetil, Shah's Force.

Lieutenant Stuart, Ensigneer.

Cardew, Assistant-Surgeon.

Dr. Bryce, Dr. Harper, and Lieutenant Collyer, 5th Cavalry.

Captain Hopkins, 27th N. I.

Captain Wilson, and Lock, in the Khybur."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Malachi Malagrowther in our next.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1842.

Various extracts from the *Delhi Gazette* of the 2nd and *Agra Ukhbar* of the 3rd and 5th February, will be found under the usual head. The first named journal states that a portion of the Cabul force had got into a fort, near Gundamuck, and about thirty miles from Jellalabad. Major General Pollock is invested with full political powers.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 4th instant The *Englishman* of that date states that the Supreme Government has determined upon adding a tenth company to every regiment of native infantry on the establishment of the three presidencies.

Madras papers to the 5th of the present month have arrived. A public meeting was held on the 4th instant. Congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty and Prince Albert in relation to the birth of the Prince of Wales were proposed and unanimously adopted. Cholera is making dreadful ravages amongst the sepoys of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry.

In virtue of the powers vested in the Governor General by Her Majesty's late warrant for regulating precedence in India, Lord Auckland has directed that the Advocates General at the three presidencies shall rank with Civil Servants of the 1st class. Chaplains are to rank with civilians of the 4th and Assistant Chaplains with those of the 5th class.

We learn from orders issued by the Major General commanding the Madras Army, that the Government of that presidency has determined on severely punishing the Right Wing of tha 52nd Regiment N. I. on account of the insubordinate spirit displayed by that portion of the corps, in refusing to receive their pay and otherwise combining to set the regulations of the service at defiance. With the exception of the Subedar Major, who was absent on duty, all the native officers of the right wing are declared ineligible for further promotion or for receiving the order of British India. All the Havildars and Naiks are reduced to Privates. A few privates who conducted themselves during the mutiny to the satisfaction of the commanding officer, are to be promoted immediately. The good conduct pay of the whole wing is declared forfeited. The ringleaders in the sedition are to be forthwith brought to a General Court Martial.

Letters from Asseerghur state that the immediate march of the Right Wing of the 52d Regiment has been countermanded, and that it will remain some time longer at that fortress, in consequence of there being no other corps at present available for it's relief.

The portion of the Bombay Mail of the 1st December intended to be conveyed through France, left Malta for Marseilles on the 28th of the same month, and was expected to reach London about the 6th January.

The following extract from a letter dated London 4th January, contains the latest intelligence relative to the departure of shipping from the United Kingdom for this port.

"The ships loading here for your Port are the *Broxborne, bury, Good Hope, Euxine, Duke of Lancaster* and *John Calvin*, to be followed by the *Raymond, William Hyde*, and *Scalehy Castle*. At Liverpool the *George Armstrong, Clyde Herculean*, and *Monarch* are on the berth, and in the Clyde the *Grecian* and *Albyn*."

The Court of Directors have appointed Mr. Marriot a provisional member of Council. Mr. Reid will return to his former position of Chief Secretary.

The following extracts from the *Agra Ukhbar* of the 5th February, will be found highly interesting: they contain the latest intelligence from Jellalabad and Peshawur. It appears that there is a chance of a portion of the Cabul force reaching Jellalabad. By the last accounts, it seems that three hundred men under the command of Captain Thane had kept together and were within fifty miles of Jellalabad. Colonel Wild's movements in the Khybur pass have been singularly unfortunate. There is no chance of his being able to afford General Sale any assistance. It is to be hoped General Pollock will be more successful. The latter officer was expected to reach Peshawur with the European infantry and Artillery on the 4th of the present month. General Sale has collected sufficient provisions &c. to supply the wants of his brigade until about the 3rd of March. The troops in Jellalabad are stated to be in high spirits, and fully confident of holding out, until relieved.

"There are recent accounts from the North West which, we are happy to say, afford reasonable grounds for doubting, that the Cabool Catastrophe was as extensive as reported. According to these accounts our Troops were safe, and marching steadily towards Jullalabad, which they expected to reach in the regular course. The report of all having been cut off was spread by Dr. Brydon, and some other Officers, who had by some means become detached from the Force. Dr. B——on his arrival at Jullalabad, was, it is further said, so confused in his mind, from wounds he had received on the head, that he had not clear recollection or perception of what had occurred, and gave the account which has been so extensively disseminated, of the total destruction of the Force. This account evidently had but one source, which strengthens our hope, that it may have been exaggerated."

"An obliging correspondent has sent us the following account of an unsuccessful attempt to force the Khybur Pass. Our defeat is a sufficient comment on the absurdity of our late proceedings in this quarter—the despatch of a weak Brigade without Artillery, without European Troops, without Cavalry and without competent leaders. The arrival of General Pollock and H. M.'s 9th Regiment, will, we hope, have enabled us to force the Pass and afford relief to the gallant defenders of Jellalabad.

On the 15th of January 1842, the Political Agent at Peshawur received news that the Fort of Ally Musjid in the Khybur Pass, had been attacked in the morning, and the assailants beaten back by the garrison with slaughter.

At 7 P. M., a requisition for two regiments to accompany the Political Agent, was made, and the 53rd and 64th were selected for the duty under the command of Colonel Moseley. The men were directed to take two days supplies and their great coats. Not a camel accompanied the Detachment; but three hundred bullocks laden with grain, were taken with it from Peshawur, a distance of upwards of twenty miles. No wonder then that forty out of the number only arrived in the Fort.

On the 21st, the most anxious forebodings were rife in camp, that these two fine regiments had been uselessly sacrificed by Political authority, as their exit from the Pass may have been completely cut off by stockades. The Politicals now wish it to be supposed, that the object is to keep both regiments at Ally Musjid, an unusual proceeding, to keep Officers and men without bedding or proper food, for six days and longer. The men having only the ammunition in pouch, it is believed and having been six nights exposed to the inclemency of the weather, without shelter, without much food or means of preparing it, and without bedding at all, the forty loads of grain must have been soon devoured in its raw state. Great hopes were entertained that both regiments would have been able to have forced their way back, but anxiety seems depicted in every countenance in camp, as well as to have usurped the place of *hope until now entertained*.

On the 16th, the 35th and 60th Regiments moved their camp to within a few miles of the Khybur Pass, the camp was attached on the nights of the 16th and 17th, by the Khyburees, but without any damage.

The greatest distress for the requisite carriage of the stores and men's baggage was now felt, owing to the desertion of camelmen with their camels, as well as of Surwans, public and private!

On the morning of the 9th, the Brigadier urging the necessity of the advance, requested that Officers would leave their tents &c. behind, and take merely their bedding, giving up their carriage for the men &c., with the exception of one camel to two Officers. This was acceded to, and the property abandoned, and left to the protection of a Seikh regiment, who appear to have helped themselves too much of it, including knapsacks &c. &c The column then advanced to force the Khybur Pass with about 1,000 men!! On approaching, it was evident that a hot reception was intended, and as soon as the advance guard entered the Pass, a heavy fire of Jingalls and matchlocks was opened on it. In a short time casualties commenced, and the Brigadier who was at the head, as well as the Brigade Major and Ensign Montgomery of the 60th, were all wounded and obliged to retire, also Lieutenant Alexander of the Sappers. The command then fell on Lieut.-Colonel Tulloch who, very shortly afterwards, ordered a retreat which took place in the most orderly manner; nine men of the 60th were killed, one Artillery Bugler and the fearful number of about one hundred wounded.

It was so far fortunate that the attack took place at the entrance of the Pass, had it been postponed until two miles had been gained, not an Officer or man would have returned to tell the tale of our discomfiture, nor would one rupee of the treasure have escaped as the *Camels took Fright* at the firing, threw their loads and ran away, and were lost.

The Seikh Artillery was execrable. The first round brought one gun on the ground from its carriage, and after having been spiked, it fell into the enemy's hands!!

Two more out of the four were rendered unserviceable, so much for foreign supplies!!

Some treasure, about Rs. 10,000, ammunition, Camp equipage and camels were also lost.

Men may force the Pass after a great sacrifice of life, but from the circumstance of the camels not standing fire, and the utter impossibility of crowning the heights, owing to their steepness and breast-works of stones all the way up, no baggage, ammunition or provisions can ever be taken by force through a pass of twenty-six miles, and what is any force without all?

It is the general opinion in camp that 30,000 men could not force the Khybur with baggage. This is also the opinion of General Avitabile. There were no doolies to carry off the wounded who fell into the enemy's power and were beheaded, in sight of the column. This alone may prevent the natives from again advancing.

With a succession of difficult defiles in front, with a nation united in hostility towards us, who will withhold supplies, and by that alone exterminate us, as our own Commissariat is lamentably deficient, the wisdom of entering on new difficulties is questionable.

Rs. 14,000 were said to have been paid to the Seikh Contingent a few days ago, who will be glad to take our money and rejoice at our misfortunes. Would, that the same arrangement which got Colonel Oliver's Convoy through, had been made for this, or the above money paid to the Khybur Chiefs, to have made them friends instead of deadly foes, owing to some of their men having been cut up by the Local horse.

The news from Cabool is dreadful, and fears are entertained that every man of the Force there and at Jellalabad will be exterminated before any aid can possibly reach them."

"Just as our pages were made up, we received accounts stating that Captain Thane, with 300 men, was within 50 miles of Jellalabad, and that General Elphinstone, had been so weak as to give up all the married men of the Force, with their wives and familes as Hostages—at least such as were present,—and that they had returned to Cabool. General Elphinstone's conduct in this respect was, it is said, repudiated, and most justly so.

Letters of the 25th Jan, from Peshawur give the details of a series of desultory skirmishes with the Khyburees, our Troops were driven back upon Ally Musjid, with loss. Captains Wilson and Lock were killed, and Messrs. Alexander, Halliard, Philips and Brown wounded, besides two others not named.

There are other serious rumours which we will not allude to just now, but if true they go to show clearly enough, that we are much in the situation of men sitting upon gun-powder! Such is the result of tampering thoughtlessly, with the material of which our Indian Empire is composed, and, still worse of failing to shew a redeeming energy when the result of such tampering has began to appear. Such indeed are the reports abroad that a manifesto from the Government would not be misplaced, calling on their subjects to shew their allegiance, and to resist the treason of turbulent Agitators, as well as to warn Europeans that they cannot be too vigilant. But we may be able to speak more openly by and bye on this subject."

"At the latest moment of sending our paper to press, we learn from good authority, and on which our readers may rely, that intelligence from General Sale had been received up to the 22nd ultimo, stating that the General and his gallant force were in high spirits and confidence—that they had 40 days' provision, and were satisfied of holding out till relieved by General Pollock. They had given up all hopes of assistance from Brigadier Wild.

General Pollock expected to be at Peshawur on the 4th instant."

In a subsequent column under the head of AUSTRALIA" will be found extracts from Sydney papers to the 11th of November. The principal item of intelligence is the death of Sir Francis Forbes, Chief Justice of New South Wales.

The European intelligence brought on Saturday last by the *Cleopatra* is not of a very important nature. We have however in accordance with our usual custom on such occasions, devoted a considerable portion of our columns to extracts from the latest London and Malta papers. The most interesting items of Home news are: the advancement of the heir apparent to the dignity of Prince of Wales, and the rumour that Prince Albert will shortly have conferred on him, a rank and title, hitherto unknown to the English constitution, viz. that of King Consort. On this subject nothing definite can transpire until the meeting of Parliament, when if the idea be seriously entertained, it will of course be brought prominently forward in the Queen's speech. This document will not reach Bombay until the middle of next month. Her Majesty has already to a certain extent decided the question of precedence between her husband and son, by directing the Prince of Wales to be mentioned in the litany after Prince Albert.

The relations of Great Britain with France, Spain, and the United States of America, are the most important features of foreign policy, which the contents of the last mail present to our notice.

In regard to the affairs of Spain, the attitude assumed by the conservative administration is both decisive and dignified. It proves how readily the honour of the English nation will be asserted by it's present talented and vigorous government, and is an agreeable relief to the vacillation in former days. The intrigues of France will fail in their object. Indeed the Court of Paris will not dare to interfere in the disposal of the hand of Queen Isabella, now that England has declared her determination not to allow the French to hold out even the semblance of hostile operations in the vicinity of the Pyrenees.

Sir Robert Peel's selection of Lord Ashburton as envoy to the United States appears to have given general satisfaction. The *Spectator* says that this appointment is the luckiest hit, the new premier has made. The noble lord is considered peculiarly well qualified to represent the interests of Great Britain with the North American republic, in consequence of his having been formerly engaged in extensive mercantile transactions with the latter country.

His Lordship's labours have been materially simplified by the acquittal of Mr. McLeod. There are still however some delicate questions to be adjusted. In our extracts from *Galignani's Messenger* of the 6th ultimo, will be found *a precis** of the message, of the President of the United States: communicated to the Congress on the 6th December. It contains a suggestion for making such alterations in the laws as may enable suits involving international obligations to be removed from the court of any component state of the union into that appointed by the federal government. Such a provision is indeed indispensably necessary in order to enable the executive authority to maintain it's relations with foreign powers.

The President appears to attach no great importance to the discussion relative to the Maine boundary, but talks largely of the affair of the *Caroline*, and in a still higher tone relative to the right claimed by British ships of war, employed in suppressing the slave trade, to search vessels under the American flag. It is evident that this will be the point which Lord Ashburton will find it most difficult, to induce the Americans to yield. It will indeed constitute the great object of his mission. The people of the United States clamour loudly against the right of search, yet unless it be granted, all the exertions, which England can make to suppress the slave trade, will be fruitless. All the treasures which she has expended for this purpose, will have been of no avail.

We have much pleasure in referring our readers to an advertisement in the first page of this paper, containing the resolutions adopted at the meeting held on Saturday last, for the purpose of establishing a "Tontine Hotel" at this presidency.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CATTLE SHOW.—At the cattle exhibition at the Town Hall yesterday morning, the Prize of the Horticultural Society for the finest imported cow was awarded to Captain F. Raleigh 1st Regiment N. I., on a thorough bred Ayrshire one from the farm of Henry Handley Esq. of Calurthorpe Hall, Lincolnshire, late M. P. for that county.—*Englishman, February 2.*

THE CABUL AFFAIR.—We have accounts from Jullalabad of the 14th ultimo, (at which time Doctor Brydon must have been there the better part of a couple of days,) which state, on his relation of the event, that at Tazeen General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton actually *gave themselves up*, when our old friend Anquetil took the command, and kept the troops admirably together until he fell, but that on his death the confusion commenced; and as not another man had reached Jullalabad, it is much to be feared that not another will ever do so. We will still *hope*, however, though against our better judgment, that *some* more may escape the else universal havoc.— God grant that it may prove so!—*Ibid.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—An extensive fire broke out at Hautkollah last Monday morning, between the hours of about twelve and one o'clock, and raged very furiously. The constabulary force with several fire engines were on the spot and rendered pro mpt aid, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire but not until after some difficulty. No less than fifteen large *Golahs* or granaries were consumed, as well as several that shed houses. We need not add, Hautkollah is famous for having depots for all kinds of grain, such as Rice, Paddy, Gram, &c. &c., the burning of so many of which, we apprehend, may affect the present market value of those commodities.

The estimated loss is between fifteen and twenty thousand rupees.

The fire originated from the house of a native named Tarrenny Churn Chowdrey; how, or in what woy, is not known, but it is supposed, that the man after taking his nightly meat smoked his *hookoh*, and on returning to bed placed it against the *tattee*, and the fire on the *chillum* must have communicated itself to that inflammable material. This is the common cause to almost all the fires that occur, whether by day or night. Such accidents may well be prevented by the adoption of some precautionary measures, that is, for the Police authorities to order their subordinates to be more vigilant to prohibit the natives to place their *chillums* against *tattees*. This is generally done on the supposition that the fire is extinguished.—*Ibid.*

THE STABBING CASE.—A few days ago a short account of two seaman belonging to the ship *Southampton*, having been stabbed by a seamen belonging to the same vessel. John Hickman and John Cameron were the names of the persons stabbed, and Richard Smith, the name of the person who stabbed them. In consequence of the injuries received by the parties, the hearing of the case was delayed for some time; it came on yesterday. From the evidence it appeared that complainants and defendant called at a liquor shop in Rada Bazar, and had some spirits to drink; a short time after Smith laid himself down on a bench to sleep: the complainants would not allow him to do so, and kept teasing him, and took up the bench and threw him down: this exasperated him to that degree that he took out his clasp knife and stabbed them alternately, Hickman on the chest and Cameron on the pit of the stomach. Mr. Daly, Medical Assistant at the Medical College Hospital where the two men were taken for aid, described the nature of the wounds.

The defendant was committed to take his trial at the next sessions.—*Ibid.*

DOST MAHOMED.—We hear from Loodianah that Captain Talbot of the 59th has been taken off regimental duty to command the detachment placed in charge of Dost Mahomed, his family and suite. The detachment consists of 200 sepoys and forty sowars, but it seems to us doubtful if this will be sufficient, while there are 800 or 900 Affghans to watch, 600 of whom are armed, 100 being regular soldiers, whose appearance put our 2d Cavalry to flight. Surely the precaution of disarming all these people should be taken?—Ibid, Feb. 3.

We received some items of intelligence from Candahar yesterday, and are rejoiced to learn from them that Lieutenant Pattenson of the 2nd N. I. who received ten or twelve wounds from the scoundrelly Jan Baz's, who killed Lieutenant Golding, was doing well at Dadur, we are informed also that Sufdur Jung, the Shah's son, had made off from Candahar on the 1st ultimo, and joined the rebels,—an occurrence which, however, we could not accept as proof of the Shah himself being implicated in the insurrection, for he can have no control over his sons in such a crisis. —Ibid.

DISAFFECTION AMONGST THE NATIVE TROOPS AT SECUNDERABAD.—We have rather unpleasant accounts, in our Secunderabad letters, of serious anticipations entertained there of something more than disaffection among the Sepoys, in consequence of (as we understand it) the deprivation of batta; but before we do more than announce our receipt of this intelligence we shall endeavour to ascertain the precise extent to which the apprehensions so strongly expressed by our correspondents are grounded. There are many Affghans, Rohillahs, Arabs, &c. there, and the receipt of the Cabool news may enable evil disposed persons to 'stir men up to a sudden flood of mutiny,' who could not be so moved under ordinary circumstances, though they might temporarily grumble at some supposed injustice.—Ibid.

PERCUSSION MUSKETS.—We understand that owing to the stock of percussion caps having run low from the large supplies made to H. M. 50th and 55th Foot, and to the 1st European Regiment, the 6th Madras N. I. and the Bengal Volunteer regiment, now under embarkation orders for the China Expedition, are not to be equipped with percussion muskets as originally contemplated, but are to retain their old equipment of flint lock muskets.—Ibid, Feb. 4.

ARTILLERY DRAFT.—As it must be interesting to our military readers, particularly those belonging to the artillery arms of the service, to know more fully the extent and character of the proposed change in the draft of the foot artillery batteries alluded to by us yesterday, we think it necessary to say, that it is proposed that the Dum-Dum (a), Benares, Saugor, Mhow, Kurnaul and Affghanistan shall have *horse* draft; the Dum-Dum (b) Dinapore, Lucknow, and Delhi batteries shall have *Elephant* draft; and the Agra, Nusseerabad, and Furreedpore Batteries shall have *Camel* draft. While upon the topic, we may as well add, that it is proposed to do away with the Gun lascar details attached to the horse artillery, and to add a Quarter Master Serjeant, a Drill Corporal, two Bombardiers, one Trumpeter, one Farrier, and fifteen Gunners to each European Troop, and one Quarter Master Serjeant, one Jemedar, one Drill Naick, one Trumpeter, one Farrier, twelve Bombardiers, and two Gunners to each Native troop.—Ibid.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO ASCERTAINED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN AFFGAHNISTAN SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSURRECTION ON 2d NOVEMBER 1841.

Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bt.
Brigadier Anquetil, Commanding the Shah's force.
Lieutenant Colonel Mackereil, H. M's 44th Regiment.
Lieutenant Colonel Oliver, 5th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Colonel Sir Alex. Burnes, Bombay Army' Assistant to the Envoy.
Major Ewart, 54th Regiment N. I.
Captain Bellew, Assistant Quarter Master Genl.
Captain Swayne, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
Captain Robinson, ditto.
Captain Macrae, ditto.
Captain Codrington, Commanding 4th Shah's Infantry.
Captain Broadfoot, 1st European Regiment.
Captain Spottiswoode, Shah's Service.
Captain Westmeaott, 37th N. I.
Captain Paton, Deputy Quarter Master General.
Captain Mackintosh, 5th Regiment N. I.
Captain Trevor, 3d Light Cavalry.
Captain Woodburn, 44th N. I., Commanding Shah's 5th Regiment.
Lieutenant Sturt, Enginers.
Lieutenant Raban, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.
Lieutenant Rattray, Political Department.
Lieutenant Golding, 2d European Regiment, Jan Baz Horse.
Local Lieutenant Wheler, Shah's Service.
Lieutenant Laing, 27th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant Walker, Shah's Cavalry.
Lieutenant Burnes, Bombay Army.
Ensign Salisbury, 1st European Regiment.
Ensign Gordon, 37th N. I.
Ensign St. George, 37th N. I.
Ensign Macartney, Madras Army, Shah's 2d Infantry.
Doctor Duff, 54th N. I.
Doctor Bryce, Horse Artillery.
Doctor Macgrath, 37th N. I.
Doctor E. R. Cardew.
Doctor Bird. (Ibid.

GHUZNI.—It is said, in town, and we believe it is said truly, that Government are in possession of an intercepted letter, written by Ukhbar Khan to one of the influential chiefs in the nighbourhood of Jellalabad, giving some account of the progress of the insurgents in the northern and western parts of Affghanistan, and setting forth, among other things, that Guznee had fallen into their hands, and that a large force was marching upon Candahar. It is very probable that Ukhbar Khan has written this; but it does not necessarily follow that his information is correct. It would be no such easy thing to retake Ghuznee—which we believe to be well provisioned—unless, indeed, the enemy, who seem to have learnt the trick, retaliate upon us by resorting to our powder-bag system.

We have also heard that a letter from Major Thain A. D. C. to General Elphinstone has been forwarded to Government, in which it is stated that the General gave himself up as a guarantee for the evacuation of Jellalabad.

JELLALABAD.—Since the above was written, we have received the following, from an authentic source:—

There is a letter from Jellalabad of January 15th and from Peshawur of January 20th.

The former of these states that a note had come in from Major Thain, dated Jugdulluck, January 11th, mentioning that the troops retiring from Cabool had reached that place on their march on that day, when General Elphinstone would appear to have given himself up to Moohamed Akbar Khan, to be detained until Jellalabad should he evacuated in pursuance of the arrangements made at Cabool. After this, the Troops marched suddenly during the night of the 11th in advance from Jugdulluck, on receiving information of the intended treachery.

They became disorderly during this night's march, when Dr. Brydon, with Captain collyer and Dr. Harper of the 5th cavalry, and capt. Hopkins of the 27th N. I. separated from them on issuing from the Jugdulluck Pass, and Dr. Brydon escaped into Jelalabad, wounded. The other three officers were killed, and on the 14th January, when the cavalry from Jellalabad went out for exercise, buried within the walls of Jellalabad on that night.

No enemy had approached Jellalabad to the 15th, January.—Ibid.

LORD AUCKLAND.—We had understood that if the *Wellesley* did not make her appearance here, the Governor General would leave our shores in the *Windsor*. We yesterday heard that he had secured the *Lord Hinderford* in case H. M. S. the *Cambrian* did not arrive in the course of the next fortnight. There is probably some mistake about this. Whenever the *Cambrian* may arrive, she must, we apprehend, proceed on to China. However this may be, we are sure Lord Auckland has no intention of leaving this country till the arrival of Lord Ellenborough.—*Calcuta Star, Feb. 1.*

MADRAS.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.—We hail with peculiar satisfaction, every thing either directly or remotely that connects itself with the happiness of our beloved Sovereign. Unlike our paltrian cotemporaries, we are not moved to express our loyalty only when it is rendered apparent that some immediate advantage is to arise out of the occasion to ourselves or to the Indian community. This frigid, calculating, selfish kind of loyalty, forms no part of our composition, nor do we believe it to exist in any save those who are English by name but not in nature.

The meeting held at the College Hall yesterday, was, as is always the case at Madras, when addresses of congratulation are proposed to be presented to the reigning Monarch, both respectably and numerously attended.

On the motion of Mr. A. D. Campbell, (Sir Robert Dick was expected to propose the first resolution but did not arrive in time). Lord Elphinstone took the chair, who, in opening the business of the Meeting, made some pleasing and appropriate allusions to the character of the Queen, and expressed regret that the state of the times in India prevented in some degree those demonstrations which so joyful an event was eminently calculated to call forth.

The addresses were then read, that to HER MAJESTY by his Lordship, the other to Prince ALBERT by the Advocate General. Sir EDWARD GAMBIER seconded the first in language that did honour to his head and heart and embodying sentiments in which we are sure that all present most cordially participated.—*Athenæum, Feb 4.*

CANNANORE, January 31.—The volunteers from the 4th Light Dragoons for H. M.'s 15th Hussars, about thirty in number, under the Command of Cornet C. Bill, arrived here yesterday in a Patimar from Bombay and landed at 5 o'clock P. M.

Captain H. Millingen of the 2d Native Veteran Battalion died this morning.

Small pox and measels are very prevalent at the station just now.—Ibid.

From the Camp of the 35th Regt. N. I.

ERSVEE, *January 26.*—Since writing from Rachoor, I regret to say that cholera has made most dreadful havoc in the 35th Regiment. From the 17th (the date of its first appearance in Camp) to yesterday, *sixty nine* of the Troops and about *one hundred* and *twenty five* of the followers have fallen victims to its ravages.

A Miss Smith, a young lady about 17 years of age who accompanied Major and Mrs. Bruce from Secundrabad, also the Qr. Mr. Sergt. of the Regt., have died from the disease. There are about 70 in Hospital at present. The distemper, I am glad to say, has considerably abated since yesterday.

Fifteen Doolies with a second Dresser arrived yesterday from Bellary for the sick of the Corps.—Ibid.

THE 52D REGT. MADRAS N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT H. DICK K. C. B. AND K. C. H. COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

Head Quarters; Choultry Plain, 27th January 1842.

The Right Wing of the 52nd Regiment N. I. has evinced an unsoldierlike and insubordinate spirit by refusing to receive Pay, and combining to prevent the orders of Government being carried into effect.

It is impossible that the almost unanimous proceedings of the Privates could have been arranged without the knowledge and connivance of the Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers, who have failed in their duty towards the State by withholding information upon a subject on which there can be no toleration of passiveness or neutrality.

With the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Commander of the Forces directs that the promotion of the whole of the Native Officers with the Right Wing 52d Regiment shall be stopped; no Subadar thereof shall be eligible to the rank of Subadar Major nor to the honors of the Order of British India.

The Subadar Major of the Regiment Peer Khan is absent on duty at Sholapore and exonerated from all blame.

The two senior Subadars are removed, one to the 18th Regiment N. I., and one to the 29th Regiment N. I. in which they will rank as juniors of their grade, and those Corps will each give one Subadar to the 52d Regiment.

The promotion of the Jemadars of the Right Wing is also stopped; the two seniors are removed, one to the 7th Regiment N. I. the other to the 25th Regt. N. I. as juniors in those Corps, from each of which a Jemadar is to be sent to the 52d Regt.

The Jemadar Adjutant and Havildar Major are removed from their Staff Appointments and the latter is reduced.

The whole of the Havildars and Naigues are reduced to the rank and pay of Privates: the two senior Havildars of each Company so reduced to be removed to other Regiments under orders which will be communicated by the Adjutant General of the Army.

The whole of the good conduct pay of the Right Wing of the 52d Regiment N. I. is forfeited, and will cease from this date.

The Privates of the Right Wing of the 52d Regiment who have behaved with that Soldierlike propriety for which the Sepoys of the Madras Army have so long been conspicuous, are promoted to Havildars from this, date.

The following Regiments will select deserving Naigues or Privates to be promoted to Havildars and Naigues from this date, and directed to proceed forthwith to join the Head Quarters of the 52d Regiment N. I.

3d	Regiment	L. I.....	0 4
7th	Regiment	N. I.....	2 2
10th	do	.....	1 2
18th	do	.....	2 2
29th	do	.....	2 2
32d	do	.....	1 2
35th	do	.....	0 3
38th	do	.....	0 4
47th	do	.....	0 4
48th	do	.....	1 2
49th	do	.....	1 2
51st	do	.....	1 2
			11 30

The Privats who have been ringleaders in the insubordination will be brought to trial before a General Court Martial.—Ibid.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—We are gratified to be able to state a late act of the Indian Government which shows how well it can appreciate, and how promptly it can reward the ready services of its Native Troops. The 14th Regiment Madras N. I. which was lately stationed at Midnapore, less than 100 miles from Calcutta and therefore 1,000 to 1,200 from their homes, the men being mostly from the South, when ordered to embark for Moulmein, were under the necessity of leaving such of their families as were at Head Quarters, as Midnapore—comparatively in a foreign country. It was therefore urged upon the Government by Brigadier Stewart to bestow some gratuity on these families to enable them comfortably to reach their own homes. This was immediately granted, and a gratuity of Rs. 3 to each family was allowed by Government, proving the readiness with which it is disposed to grant aid to the Sepoy's family when sacrifices are cheerfully made as its bidding.—Spectator, Feb. 5.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.—Active preparations are we understand in progress for getting off the Madras reinforcements of the China Expedition, and two additional vessels the *Thames* and *Robarts* have been ordered down from Calcutta. It has been ordered to allow double room to the Troops on board the present transports; an arrangement which compared to the inconvenient and unhealthy crowding which took place on board some of our earlier China transports, must be looked upon as a very considerable boon.—Ibid.

BURMAH.

We yesterday received letters from our correspondent at Rangoon, to the 13th of January. The following is all we have been able to glean from them:—

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"Rumours and appearances lead to the supposition that his Majesty will leave Rangoon about 20 days hence. Indeed, the Minister or Woonghee says, before next full moon, so that this happy event may be looked upon as certain.

"Tharrawaddy is a bulley and nothing but a bulley. He has lately bullied the Commander of the *Thetis* out of his wife's lap-dog. The Captain, having said he could not part with the dog, on finding that coolies were not allowed by his Majesty to work on board, ought to have sailed away with his two-thirds of a cargo. His Majesty has a taste for European beauty, and may perhaps require the next Captain's wife or his daughter, paying the Burmah price for the same. His Majesty meant to have the dog, and he obtained it by indirect means. He had the power to bulley the Captain out of it."--*Hurkaru, Feb.* 2.

CHINA.

Extract from a letter dated Macao 27th December 1841.—We have no political news whatever. The Government of Canton is proceeding with considerable activity in the construction of various defences, it being now understood that they must have some 20 or 25,000 men in Canton and its vicinity, either as soldiers or labourers in the various works. They continue to assert that it is only defensive, and that the trade at Whampoo will not be disturbed, but as the works progress apprehension increases, and we know in regard to public matters the assurances of the Hong Merchants to be worth but little.

The *Cornwallis*, *Chamelion*, and other vessels of war, lately arrived, will go to the northward, with such re-inforcements of troops from hence as can be spared. Some few captures of chinese vessels have lately been made, but their number and value are small.—*Ibid.*

The Blundell, from China, brings the account of a movement of part of the Forces, Naval and Military, intended to be made as soon as the weather would permit, to a Town, 12 or 14 miles up the river from Ningpo, where the advanced part of the Chinese army had collected--reported to amount to 7,000 men. Calcutta Courier, Feb. 4.

AUSTRALIA.

(*From the Sydney Monitor, Nov.* 10.)

Died on Monday morning last, at half-past nine, at Leitrim, Sir Francis Forbes, late Chief Justice of this Colony, after a state of declining health of many years duration, and a long period of the most distressing illness. Every comfort that could alleviate his stituation has, alas! been tried in vain, the skill of his eminent friend and physician, the unremitting tenderness of his family, the kind sympathy not only of his particular friends, but we may say of his common acquaintance, and generally of the whole Colony. We cannot venture to dilate much more on the present occasion, than barely to announce this melancholy event. After a distinguished and highly meritorious career of some years in the public service, first in an honorable situation in Jamaica, next as Attorney General, and Judge of the Admiralty Court in the Island of Bermuda, after that as Chief Justice for Newfoundland, Sir Francis arrived here in the year 1824, and continued to fill the same eminent post down to 1836, when a decay in his constitution (which had previously been gradually showing itself) obliged him to resign the duties of office, and retire from public life. The talents of the lamented late Chief Justice were of the highest order. His integrity as a Judge was unimpeachable--abounding in every qualification that was great and good, and exerting his shinning abilities with truth and justice for the benefit of all. To have viewed him in domestic life, we could envy the happiness of his situation; in the relative positions of Son, Husband, Father, and Brother, he united the affection with the innocence and sweetness of a child; and as a Friend, no human being was ever more perfectly devoid of selfishness, malevolence, or pride. His loss to his family is irreparable—but he will long, long, dwell in the hearts and attachment of the Colonists, and future generations will re-echo the praises and worth of the good and amiable Sir Francis Forbes.

BUSHRANGING. Letters have reached Sydney, giving the particulars of several outrages committed by the bushrangers in the Upper Hunter District. A few days since, they stopped three travellers, namely, Mr. Sinclair of new England, Mr. John Dangar, and Mr. Christopherson of Page's River in the vicinity of Salt Water Creek, and stripped them of such valuables as they happened to have with them at the time. The plundered party were then detained in the bush for some hours, when the marauders, failing in their expectation of obtaining additional booty, selected two of the horses of the captured gentlemen and galloped off into the bush. The travellers then proceeded on their route and arrived at Muswell brook at a late hour on the same night, and having given information to a Magistrate at that place, of the misfortunes which had befallen them, a party of Mounted Police was immediately despatched in pursuit of the bushrangers.—Ibid.

THE BLACKS AT MORETON BAY.--We understand that Mr. Hodgson, the Acting Commissioners for Moreton Bay, has forwarded a full report of the circumstances attending a brutal attack by the blacks, on a sheep station in that dstrict; two shepherds and thirty nine sheep were killed, and the overseer, after being dreadfully wounded in the groin, was rescued with much difficulty by Mr. Rogers, the Superintendent at the station.--Ibid.

NEW ZEALAND.—Files of the New Zealand Journals up to the 20th ultimo have come to hand, from which we make the following extracts:—

(*From the New Zealand Herald.*)

Up to the present time, there have been published 595 claims, by 280 individuals. Of these, there are 435 claims, of which the total is thirteen millions, nine hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and eighty two acres.

The remaining 160 cases are not defined by ordinary land marks, but are limited by degrees of latitude and longitude, and computed in square miles instead of acres!!!

These latter claims would at a moderate calculation, be double the 435 claims; so that, in round numbers, the total claims, as yet sent into the Commissioners, may be fairly estimated at more than forty millions of acres!!!

For 400 cases of claims affidavits have been made, and the total value in goods and money, is £34,006.

For 194 cases no value is stated, but if paid for in the same ratio, the amount will be nearly forty thousand pounds, equivalent to one penny for three acres.

Amongst these claims are not composed those of the New Zealand Land Company at Port Nicholson, which, according to the public prints, amount to five millions of acres, and daily fresh claims are sent to the commissioners from all quarters.

We now call the attention to the fact, that the largest part of the islands has not yet been sold by the natives:—for instance the Waikato district, and those of the interior, viz., Rotorua and Taupo--as well as nearly the whole of the Eastern coast of this, and the northern island.

Considering all these facts, our readers will doubtless be surprised when we acquaint them the whole surface of the three islands of New Zealand does not contain more than 80,600 square miles, or 51,584,000 acres.

On Tuesday, the agents for New Plymouth and Nelson were entertained at a public dinner by the colonists of Wellington. A larger number assembled on this occasion than ever attended a public dinner in this Colony before. The object of the dinner was to show the feeling of the colonists towards the other settlements, and we have no doubt the harmony and social feeling which prevailed throughout, will have proved highly satisfactory to the guests of the day. The event was rendered still more interesting, from the day being the second anniversary of the arrival of the 'Tory,' in Fort Nicholson.

We understand that forty heifers about eighteen months old, the property of Dr. Imly, of Twood Bay, have been purchased at £12 a head. They were a fine lot of young cattle, and the price of the kind of stock in New South Wales is under £2 per head. We rather think they are about the best kind of stock to send down to New Zealand, as they are while so young, very hardy, and therefore almost certain to arrive without loss or injury. We have not yet heard of further sales by this ship, but there is evidently a growing inclination to become proprietors of stock, which we suspect will continue on the increase, and make ready market for the sale of large herds and flock. The purchaser has since sold some of them at £15 and refused £18 for one of them.

The schooner 'Anne' arrived on Saturday last, from Akaroe. She is chartered by Comman der Lavaud to take provisions from this, the 'L'Abbe' being completely out of flour. Several officers of the 'L' Aube came passengers in the 'Anne.' It is reported that the French have surveyed a town at Akaroa, and that the land has been sold at a high price. This does not appear like abandoning all pretensions to the Middle Island.

(*From the Colonial Observer, Nov.* 11.)

The accounts from the quarantine station are anything but favourable. There are no less than sixty cases of small pox, at present, on board the New York Packet, besides a number of cases of various other diseases, which are not contagious---only two case of typhus fever have broke out on board the *Ayrshire* since she has been sent to quarantine; those that were formerly on the list are fast recovering, so that there is a probability of her being relieved from the quarantine ground in about a week.---Herald.

Accounts have been received in Sydney, of the arrival of H. M. S. *Britomart*, at Port Essington. She was to leave for Sydney, some time in September. H. M. S. Beagle was also there, having returned from a surveying cruise. She had discovered two rivers emptying themselves into the Gulf of Carpenteria. The country around the banks of the rivers is described as being of a superior description.—*Sydney Herald.*

A NATIVE PRESBYTERIAN CLERGY.--The Rev. Dr Lang has intimated his intention of making a short tour through the adjacent colonies, with a view of drawing public attention to the absolute necessity of making a vigorous effort for carrying out the great and holy object in which that Rev. Gentleman has for many years been devotely engaged; and in the prosecution of which he has never for a moment hesitated to spend and be spent. It is to be hoped that he will ultimately overcome all obstacles, and see his object carried into full and triumphnat execution.

VALUE OF LAND IN SYDNEY.--The Broughton Estate, lately brought to the hammer realized 12,952*l.* --one lot was disposed of at the rate of 52*l.* per foot.

GRAIN.--The following is the statement of the different descriptions of grain held by Government on the 1st November, 1841.—Wheat, 39,014 bushels; maize, 12,220 bushels.

MONETARY.—Several of the new arrivals, it is said, have brought out a considerable amount of capital to this bankrupt colony. These *horrid bad times* are '*excellent times* to invest it to advantage,' although all that has been invested hitherto has failed in *producing* anything but bankruptcy. According to some folks, capital brought to Australia is alike water spilt upon the ground, it cannot be gathered up again.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—At the period of the latest advice from Adelaide, vla Port Phillip, little of general interest had been occurring. A corn-law agitation was in progress, but no legislative measure on the subject had been introduced, or contemplated. English news to the effect that the Bill authorising the loan of 155,000*l.* for the payment of the government liabilities had passed the Lords, had been received, and given general satisfaction.—It was also expected that the colony should be taken under the immediate wing of the Home Government as a crown colony.—The agricultural prospects of the colony were in the highest degree encouraging.—The legislative council was sitting, but its proceedings excited no interest.

MARKETS, OCTOBER 20.—Wheat, per bushel, 10*s.* to 16*s.*; flour, per ton, 25*l.* to 30*l.*; ditto, seconds, 25*l.*; barley, per bushel 5*s.* to 8*s.*; oats, per bushel, 6*s.* to 7*s.*; maize, per bushel, 5*s.* to 7*s.*; bread, per 4lbs., 1*s.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Phenomenon—Captain Cummins, of the Sally Anne, reports that when off Palliser Bay a few nights since, he saw a burning mass in the direction of Middle Island. He at first thought it was a ship on fire, and raised the attention of his crew, when all agreed that it must be a volcano in action upon Lookers-on. The second night smoke only was emitted. In mentioning this statement to a gentleman residing here, he assured us that, a few nights since, he saw lighted bodies ascending in the air in the same direction, and supposed that some vessel in the straits was firing rockets. Another gentleman to whom he mentioned the circumstance, states that, upon looking in the same direction, he observed the sky to be illuminated, as if a large mass of some description were on fire. The confirmation of this statement by so many parties, lead us to believe its truth.—*New Zealand Gazette, October* 20.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

First Flour per 100lbs	1	5	0	1	6	0
Second ditto ditto	1	2	0	1	3	0
Third ditto ditto	0	19	0	1	0	0
American ditto, in barrell	1	15	0	2	0	0
Dantzie ditto ditto	1	10	0	1	16	0
Sydney Wheat per bushel	0	3	6	0	7	0
Van Diemen's Land ditto	0	0	0	0	9	0
Valparaiso ditto	0	0	0	0	8	0
English Barley ditto	0	4	0	0	7	6
Cape ditto ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maize ditto	0	4	0	0	4	6
Oats ditto	0	5	0	0	6	0
Oatmeal per ib	0	0	3	0	0	0

MALTA.

FROM THE MALTA TIMES, JANUARY 5TH.

Constantinople, 27th Dec. 1841.

As was anticipated, we have had a change in the department for foreign affairs. Sarim Efendi is now at its head with the official title of Hardiye Naziri, but every body will call him by the old designation of Reis Efendi to a certainty. He has the reputation of being about as sharp as his predecessor was *flat*, and it is supposed he will play well his part in what they facetiously enough call the European *Cancert*. As he is not a *Mushir* he could not have a Musteshar and Ali Efendi who acted as such to Rifaat Pacha, has been appointed Ambassador to London, for which, it is said, he is to set out very soon. At the same time Akif Efendi was nominated Ambassador to Vienna. Of the necessity of these embassies I know nothing. Ali Efendi is one of the cleverest of Rechid Pacha's party, and perhaps it was deemed needful to provide for him at a distance.

The Seraskier and suite left for Beyrout on the 18th as was arranged. Let us see what he will succeed in doing there? One can hardly believe all that is said about Turkey in this lying generation. But lately it was in the mouth of nearly every body that formal proposals had been made to the Porte for an extension of the Greek territory. Some even wrote it to you and the correspondents for London papers went the length of detailing the conversation of negotiators on the subjects, whilst the Greek journals gravely accused Mr. Bankhead of blabbing state secrets! Now it so happens that the whole was *flam* from beginning to end. No such proposals have ever been made or ever will be in the way described. Unless it be after an unsuccessful war the Porte cannot cede an inch of territory either to Greece or any other power, therefore when you hear such stories repeated you had better put them in quarantine.

There is a report in circulation now that Rechid Pasha is to be recalled to Constantinople, not to be replaced in power, but to be tried for his life, for having by his slapdash attempts to change a system of government based on the tenets of the Koran, completely shaken the foundations of Turkish Society and well nigh ruined the empire. It is a fact that the political enemies of Rechid Pasha are now in the front rank of influence, but I should doubt if they will carry their hostility so far as that. Rechid was guided by the purest motives and intended to be the Saviour of his country, but the institutions of a people are not to be incautiously tampered with without the greatest danger, and he should have thought of that. Whether he is to be tried or not, the present ministers will in any case have to undo a great deal he did at vast pains and with indifferent success.

I have got some details about Circassia at last. A great battle was in reality fought between the Mountaineers and the Russians in the middle of October. It commenced in the pass of Hamish only about 6 miles from the castle of Sotcha. The Russians had about 8000 Georgian and Mingrelian Cavalry with 10,000 or 12,000 of their infantry. The former led the war and were attacked in the pass so vigerously that they were put completely to the route. They fell back upon the infantry, to whom their own panic was communicated, and the whole flying en masse to the coast, hotly pursued by the victors. The slaughter was dreadful, no less that 3500 of the Russian party being left dead upon the field. Some escaped to the ships, which 49 in number, were lying within gun shot of the shore, others were drowned in an attempt to swim off, and the rest of the survivors made good their retreat in dreadful confusion to Sotcha, where they collected and entrenched themselves. Few prisoners were made, for the Circassians being less than 5000 in number could not embarrass themselves with such an incumbrance and put to the sword nearly all such of the enemy as fell into their hands. All the horses and an immense quantity of arms and baggage were the booty of the heroic mountaineers, whose loss did not according to their own accounts, exceed 450 men *hors de combat*.

After this defeat the Russians sued for peace and got answer that the Circassians would make peace if the Russians would first evacuate the fortresses on the coast. But they would not treat without intervention. They proposed that after the evacuation a delegate from the Russian General and another from the Circassians should be sent to Constantinople, where a treaty should be made with the concurrence and under the guarantee of the Porte and the Great European Powers. This proposal not meeting with the approbation of the Russians they, after remaining before Sotcha about 20 days, embarked in their ships, sailed away, leaving the accustomed garrison in that place. The Circassians intend to attack all the castles on the coast (Anafa excepted) during the winter. The harvest having been fine they have abundance of food for man and beast, and expect to be very successful, since last winter, though suffering severely from the dearth of provisions, they managed to suck five castles. The Russians, therefore, in Circassia do not recline on beds of roses. The European Powers ought by all means to interfere to stop the useless and demoralizing effusion of blood.

Smyrna, 29th December, 1841.

There is no news yet from Lycia respecting the *Beacon*. It is probable that the late heavy rains will considerably retard Mr. Fellows's intended operations.

Our Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, is expected to have arrived by this time at his post in Constantinople. His Excellency was anxiously looked for and would be warmly welcomed. As he would remain a week at Athens on his passage from Trieste, his visit there may have happily promoted the settlement of the differences between the Greeks and Turks.

The Rev. W. B. Lewis, our respected Chaplain, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Meredith, arrived from England by the last French Steamer.

The four ships expected by Admiral La Susse to reinforce his division, have not yet arrived.

An English merchant has lately shipped to Liverpool a quantity of mineral sulphur, which was procured with great difficulty and expense from an island near Rhodes. As there was no means at hand of separating the sulphur from the extraneous matter with which it is combined, it was shipped off in its crude state, and though the mineral contains a considerable portion of pure sulphur, so greatly will the cost necessarily accumulate from this circumstance, together with the reduced value of the article in Liverpool, as entirely to discourage any further enterprise.

The intrigues of the Seraffs, or Armenian Bankers, at Constantinople, and the apprehensions of their regaining influence in the Finance of the country, form the theme of dismal forebodings for the future too well grounded not to be deeply impressive.

Preparations are making for building another Roman Catholic Church to be dedicated to Aminla, the newly factured Saint lately imported from the Pope's depository of Rome, by Bishop Mussabini. The funds required for this edifice will exceed a million of piastres—more than 10,000*l.* which will be raised by voluntary (?) contributions, subsidies from the Lyons' Propagandists and by presents from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose liberality has also been lately extended to the Roman Churches in the districts of Lebanon.--The Catholic family is still under the ban of excommunication for suffering a daughter to marry a Protestant without submitting to all the slavish requisitions of the Bishop, who, however, having no civil authority, cannot prevent (however he may wish it) the attendance of the family at public worship, and they do attend accordingly. Last week a Greek publicly renounced the superstitions of his Church, and embraced evangelical Christianity as taught by Protestants.

ALEXANDRIA, 26th Dec. 1841.

Since the departure of the English Steamer, we have little of interest to communicate—The French Packet brought no news of any consequence for the Levant—The Gorgon English Steam frigate yesterday was under sail, for Beyrout, it is not known for what purpose.

Mehmet Ali is now at Beniuiff. His late trip to the Upper country had no other object, we believe, in view than to make new exactions on the wretched Arabs in that part of his dominions.

Within the last few days an ordinance has been issued by the Government abolishing Constantinopolitan coins. This has caused a general stoppage to sales of manufactures. Govt. now pretend that on Imports, we not only have to pay 5p. but that this duty is to be paid in Egyptian Currency not as according to the late Treaty in good and lawful money of the Sultan. This has been the cause we suppose of the ordinance, being published.

MALTA.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Our naval movements are of no particular consequence.

The corvette *Aigle* arrived here from England oe the 31st ult. She is a new vessel on this station. Thn *Stromboli* also arrived the same day from Suda. She was stationed at the Piraeus, and the *Medea* takes her place.

The *Wasp* will soon leave for Corfu.—The *Waezle* will leave immediately for Jaffa, and also the *Savage* which left Malta for Corfu on the 18th ult.—The *Hecate* is under sailing orders. Destination eastward. —The *Cyclops* arrived at Athens, from Trieste, on the 24th ult. where she took up Sir Stratford Canning. —The *Devastation* leaves to morrow for Beyrout and Jaffa.

The *Indus* and *Revenge* are at Lisbon.—The *Malabar* arrived at Gibraltar in 6 days from Plymouth, where are also the *Calcutta, Rodney. Implacable* and *Hastings*, and the Steamer *Lizard*, It is said that the *Calcutta* is to return to Malta, and the *Hastings* and *Implacable* are to go to England.

THE FRENCH FLEET.—We do not apprehend any thing particular from the reinforcement of Adm. Lassuse's division with four ships of the line. We hear, however, that all our vessels in port have bent sail, ready for any dispatch which may come by the *Oriental* expected on the 12th inst. The movement of these French ships towards the East has been known at London more than a month.

European Intelligence.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

(*From the U. S. Gazette, 1st January.*)

6th. Royal Warwickshire, Regiment—On Monday last, the first division of this Regiment reached Rochester, in the freight-ship Osceola, which left Bombay on the 27th August. The division consisted of 1 capt. (Griffiths), 2 lieutenants (Tighe and Sullivan), 2 ensigns (Ogilby and Bishton), Assistant Surgeon Jackson, 4 serjeants, 6 drummers, 8 corporals, and 115 privates, besides 11 women and 25 children, 3 children and 21 privates died on their passage home. It disembarked on the same day at Gravesend, and proceeded to Canterbury, to which place the depot companies, which have for some months past been quartered at Deal, will be shortly removed. We doubt whether it was a judicious plan to send home a regiment, which had been upwards of 20 years in India, in the depth of winter. The heavy loss of men on the voyage, would of itself seem to constitute a forcible argument in favour of the embarkation of the 6th from Bombay, being delayed to a later period of the season, so as to afford the men the advantage of landing in this country at a more genial period of the year. Immediately after the disembarkation of the division, no less a number than 61 rank and file were sent to hospital; this deplorable circumstance is still further corroborative of our opinion. The depot companies are considerably above 600 strong. The men are all strong and healthy and their appearance, conduct, and perfection in drill, reflect high credit upon the officers and non-commissioned officers, under whom they have been trained to their present state of efficiency.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

General—Dilkes, Lieut. Governor of Quebec, Tynemouth, Devon.

Lieutenant General—Phipps, late of R. Eng. and Military Academy, Woolwich.

Colonel—Peter D'Arcy, h. p. 7. Gar. Bn.

Major—Walter Harris, Unatt.

Captains—Beebee, 94 F. cannanore, Madras; Steele, R. Mar.; M. M'Lean, late 4. R. Vet. Bn.; De Wachholtz, h. p. Brunswick Inf.; De Becker, h. p. 7 Line Ger Leg.

Lieutenants—Miller, 14 Dr. Malta; Thistlethwayte, 36 F.; Mannin, 41 F.; Beresford, 60 F. Jamaica; Jones, Ceylon Rif. Reg. Trincomalee; Le Mesurier R. Eng. Jamaica; Lyster, R. Eng. Demerara; Eldridge, late of R. Art.; Whitehead, h. p. 13 F. Edinburgh: Carlisle, h. p. 20 F.; Servais h. p. Chass Britt.

Ensigns—Wellings, 11 F. Ludlow; Bicknell, 75 F. Cape of Good Hope; clarke, 2 W. 1. Reg. Jamaica; G. Mackay, h. p. 1 Garr. Bn., De Bachelle, h.p. 2 Lt. Inf. Ger. Leg.; Hegler, h. p. Sicilian Reg.; Vaux, h.p. Art. Drivers.

Commissariat Department—Assist. Com. Gen. Ernest Eyl, h. p. Hanover.

Medical Department—Dep. Insp.Gen.Whitelock, h. p. Boulogne; D. Williams, h. p. Surg. of 1st class, Florence; Surg. Stuntz, h. p. 3 Line Ger Leg., Young, h. p. R. Art.. Powell, do.; Assist. Sur. Minster, 41 F. Quetta, Madras; Topham, h. p. 10 F. Darlington, Irwin, h. p. 11 F. ditto.

Deputy Judge Advocate General.—M. Serjeant Arabin, Essex.

Barrack Department—Lower, Acting Barr. Mast. honduras,

(*From Galignani's Messenger January.* 6)

POSTSCRIPT.

GALIGNANI MESSENGERS OFFICE, THURSDAY 12 O'CLOCK A.M.

The London Journals of Tuesday, owing to the state of the weather, have just reached us; the following are a few extracts:—

"STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 4. *Four o'clock.*—Consols for opening 89¼, Spanish 23¼—Portuguese 34; ditto threes 32¾ ex-div.

"The letters received lately from the north of Europe represent a decided change in the trade with England. Instead of keeping the balance of trade constantly against England, by which a regular drain was established for bullion, the purchases of corn have almost ceased, and it is difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of bills drawn upon this country to meet the current purposes of exchange, consequently that they must have recourse to shipments of specie as a remittance to provide for their payments falling due here. No doubt this favourable change if partly influenced by the season of the year, which stops the actual shipments of corn for a time; but it proves also the suspension of purchases, for which it is customary to draw bills upon their correspondents here for one half the invoice at the time of purchase, and for the remaining half at the time of shipment. A similar change is gradually taking place in other quarters, the effects of which are beginning to be felt in the steady importation of bullion from different countries. This cannot fail to impart to our currency a stimulus such as it has long stood in need of and which we may reasonably hope will soon remove the gloom that has depressed the national industry of this country for the last two years.—(Globe.)

"Her Majesty remains in perfect health, and again took pedestrian exercise yesterday with Prince Albert. Earl Spencer is expected on a visit to the castle. —(Windsor Express.)

LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY JAN. 4.

This *Gazette* announces that Prince Albert has appointed Major Gen. W. Wemyss to be his Clerk Marshal.—J. C. Halliburton, Esq. has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; and G. Joyce, Esq. to be Comptroller of Corn Returns, vice W. Jacob, Esq. resigned.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 1.—Royal Artillery: Brev Major R. F. Romer to be Lieut. Col. v Sinclair, ret. on full pay Sec. Capt, F. A. Griffiths to be Capt. v Romer: First Lieut. G. Innes to be Sec. Capt, v. Griffiths; Sec. Lieut. G. Neville to be First. Lieut. v. Innes.

LORD ASHRURTON'S

Special mission to the United States.

Lord Ashburton's special instructions are limited to these there points, the *Caroline* affair, the Boundary, and the right of search. The juncture is favourable, and the man well chosen. Both countries have just escaped from a minor quarrel, the trial of M'Leod, which might have appealed to the point of honour on both sides, and involved both in a profitless and unwelcome war: both are the more desirous of peace. A man of no common talent and sagacity—once the prince of British merchants—our leading merchant in the American trade, and the head of the family which occupies the post that he relinquished on his elevation to the peerage—connected which the country by intermarriages—thoroughly informed, no less in the actual state of American *feeling* than in the history of the Republic, and of the particular questions which he is to treat—with the rights, wants and difficulties of America —Lord Ashburton is pointed out by many circumstances as the fittest man that could have been selected for such a mission. He is a thorough Englishman, but possessed with American sympathies and alive to Americans interests. No keen partisan, he is Liberal in disposition, and yet not to be suspected of any lack of Conservative views. Even the accident of his title will not be against him with our Democratic cousins. And we have reason to believe that his shrewd attention has been given to the subject of his mission, with that regard to the rights and the difficulties of *both* sides, which will secure him as much influence as any man could command with both. His appoiment is the wisest preliminary step towards a real adjustment of these uselessly and dangerously protracted disputes. Taking the measure and man together, it is in promise whatever it may turn out in fruiton, the luckiest hit that Sir R. Peel has made.—(SPECTATOR.)

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE.—Extract of a letter from Lisbon, December 25:—

"The Prince arrived here on Friday in the Belle Poule frigate, with the Cussard brig and Lavoisier steamer of war. The latter was from Lorient, in four days. She towed the frigate up the river, amidst salutes from the Portuguese forts and shipping, and from the British line-of-battle ships Revenge and Indus. The Prince subsequently landed at the arsenal in the Royal barge, and proceeded in one of the Queen's carriages, with an escort of a squadron of lancers, to the palace. He returns on board every evening. To-day he landed and went to mass at the French church of St. Louis. The arrival of these vessels, and of our own, makes us quite gay here. To-day the Queen went on the water, when all the yards were manned, and, in fact, there was a continual firing and saluting all the morning. The American minister came up the river in the Margaret steamer about the same time as the Prince, and was rather disconcerted at all the smoke and pother being raised in honour of the latter, while he himself was allowed to find his way on shore like any ordinary mortal."—(Globe.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, January 4, 1842.

Referring to our Statement of 4th ultimo, we beg to hand you the following observations respecting our markets.

The experience of the past year has been replete with deep interest for the commercial world, and has proved more than ever the fallacy of prognostications, however well founded they might appear. This has been more particularly the case with COTTON.—While the year opened under very flattering auspices, and the market improved up to April, the final result has been a gradual decline in the value since then, and prices are now on an average 13 per cent. less than at the beginning of the year, or about 17 per cent. below the highest point in March. The cause of the retrograde movement are too manifold to enumerate them here. We confine ourselves to the effect they produced on East India sorts. The depression has been greatest in Surats, being quoted now 3¼d at 4¼d, against 4d at 5¼d at the end of 1840. This reduction has brought them into more general use, with the view of producing cheap manufactured goods, the deliveries in the Kingdom of this sort having been 199,490 Bales (of which 143,640 Bales for home consumption and 55,850 Bales for export) against 140,880 Bales in 1840. The other East India sorts have maintained, owing to the diminished supply, having received only 17,714 Bales Madras and 515 Bales Bengal, against 26,824 Bale and 9,762 Bales in 1840. The following Table exhibits the details of East India Cotton for Great Britain.

SURAT.

	London.	Liverpool.	Other Ports.	Total.
	1841	1841	1841	1840
Imports	71043	158387	28120	257550	179909
Stocks, 31 Dec..	49700	76580	12600	138880	80820

MADRAS.

	London.	Liverpool.	Other Ports.	Total.
	1841	1841	1841	1840
Imports	13506	41118	—	17714	26824
Stocks, 31 Dec.	12100	3710	1240	17050	14110

BENGAL.

	London.	Liverpool.	Total.
	1841	1841	1841	1840
Imports	515	—	515	9762
Stocks, 31 Dec.	1680	—	1680	3650

TOTAL.

	1841	1840
Imports	275729	216495
Stocks, 31 Dec.	158610	168580

The deliveries of East India for home consumption were 2880 Bales weekly, against 2250 Bales during 1840. The exports amounted to 66150 Bales.

Taking the aggregate of all sorts, the arrivals into the Kingdom sum up to 1,341,660 Bales, against 1,607,940 Bales, the deliveries 1,148,750 Bales (22,130 weekly) for home consumption, 117,300 for export, together 1,266,050 Bales against 1,410,370 Bales in 1840, of which 24,700 Bales per week for home use. The Stocks remaining are 539,660 Bales, against 464,050 Bales.

To judge of the future, we have a crop of at least 1,800,000 Bales in prospect from the United States; the supply from the Brazils, Egypt, &c. will probably not differ much from that of last year, while from the East Indies no estimate can be given, as too much will depend upon the time and the conditions of settlement of the China question. At all events our imports promise to be abundant, on the other hand the reduced stocks of manufactured goods in every market, the improved prospects for a better sale, and the opening of fresh wants in distant parts, and particularly the stimulus which low prices cannot fail to give to consumption, make a regular and increasing demand probable, which may lead to periodical, if not lasting improvement in price.

Our London Stock of East India consists of 49,700 Bales Surat, 12,100 Bales Madras, 1680 Bales Bengal. We quote Surat, ord. to middling, 3¾d at 3¾d, fair 3¾d at 4d, fully fair to good 4d at 4¼d, good to fine 4¼d at 4½d; Madras, Western and Northern, 3¾d at 3¾d. Tinnevelly, middling 4d at 4¼d, air to good fair 4¼d at 4¾d, good to fine 4¾d at 5d. Bengal Salone 4d, Banda 4¼d at 4½d. The Sales, however, on the 20th instant, in which about 30,000 Bales, chiefly Surat, are likely to be brought forward, will determine the value more accurately.

INDIGO. The Quarterly Sales declared for the 18th instant, will probably consist of about 7000 chests. Dullness of trade generally, added to the usual inactivity at this season of the year, together with the advices of a large crop, cannot fail to produce a serious decline in prices, if the importers should shew a disposition to press sales. The Deliveries in 1841 were 17,575 chests for Export, 9024 chests for Home consumption—together 26,599 chests, against 16,906 chests and 8905 chests, together 25,811 chests, in 1840. Our Stock is 16,478 chests against 16,344 chests.

SUGAR. The transactions during last month have been confined to the most immediate wants, and prices have been but barely supported. The Importations of Bengal and Mauritius last year have been considerably larger than in 1840; the Deliveries, however, have increased to 368,683 bags Bengal and 384,576 bags Mauritius against 159,500 bags at 332,535 bags in the previous year. The present Stocks are 106,570 bags Bengal against 42,600 bags and 32,770 bags Mauritius against 26,200 bags, and consist in both sorts chiefly of the lower qualities.

COFFEE. The finer descriptions of Ceylon sell readily, but for inferior the market is heavy; and where sales have been effected the holders had to submit to lower rates. *Mocha* is likewise dull of sale, particularly for the inferior qualities. Both sorts have suffered during the past year from the large quantity of Foreign Coffees, admissible by the way of the Cape at 9d. per Cwt. duty, which continue to be sold at a heavy sacrifice.

	Deliveries. 1841.	1840.	Stocks 31st December. 1841.	1840.
Ceylon	53,284 B	35,550 B	33,005 B	35,487 B
Mocha	3,517..	3,470..	4,250 .	2,600..
F. East India	108,000..	102,545..	211,150..	191,026.

RICE has been declining during last month to our annexed quotations, and with the heavy supplies now on the road an improvement appears doubtful. The present stock is 122,176 bags; the Deliveries have been 159,500 bags against 251,650 bags in 1840.

SALTPETRE.—The arrivals in December were immediately brought forward to public sale, and caused a decline of about 1s from the rates current at the beginning of the month. The deliveries in the past year have been large, 7864 T. for home consumption, and 2544 T. for export, together 10,408 T. against 6161 T. and 1621 T., together 7783 T. in 1840. The Stocks in consequence are reduced to 1339 T. against 3957 T.

DRUGS.—No transactions of any importance having taken place during the past month, we can merely refer to our quotations. In general the market has a promising appearance, and prices are firmly maintained. The next public sale is fixed for the 13th instant.—SPICES. *Pepper* must again be quoted lower. Large quantities continue to be offered but only little is sold. The Stock amounts to 86,000 bags against 48,200 bags in 1841.—*Ginger* has undergone reduction, both for Malabar and Bengal, there being no inclination to purchase. The Stock is nearly the same as last year, viz. 50,000 bags.—*Cardamoms* continue neglected. In *Cinnamon* there is nothing doing, except for an occasional order at former rates.—*Cassia Lignea*, in consequence of the close of the shipping season, has become heavy of sale, and prices must be quoted rather cheaper; the Stock is reduced to 1800 Chests, against 3400 Chests in 1841.—TURMERIC has declined to our quotation, but with a brisk demand at the reduction.—The deliveries of LAC DYE have been extensive lately, and we think the present low prices stand some chance of an early improvement. For HORNS and TIP there is a fair enquiry, but we still continue without supplies.

SILK.—During the last month a fair business has been done in Silks generally, prices however remain without alteration. The consumption of the past year fully equals that of 1840. The only class, in which there is a deficiency, is Bengal Silk, and in the inferior qualities of this and Persian Silk, there is the greatest reduction in prices, chiefly owing to the increased proportion of these low descriptions in the imports.

TEA.—In five public sales, about 46,721 Packages were brought forward, out of which about 30,000 Packages found buyers, the greater portion, with the exception of about 800 Chests, sold yesterday and which obtained former rates, at a decline in prices of ¼d at ½d on Congous, 1d on Imperials, and 2d on Young Hysons. Altogether the fluctuations in the market during the past month have been but little. Company's Congous, of which the Stock is now about 11,500 Chests, receded to 1s 8½d, but soon recovered their previous value of 1s 9½d. The total Stock of Tea in the United Kingdom, amounts to about 37,000,000 lb. against 46,500,000 lb. at the end of last year.

REPUDIATED EXCHEQUER BILLS.—A correspondent has communicated to us the following list of persons who hold the above description of documents to the amount of above 300,000*l.* The list, we apprehend, is not perfect:—

Bank of England	£8,000
Coutts and Co., Bankers	40,000
Ransom and Co., ditto	26,000
Price and Co., ditto	20,000
Curries and Co., ditto	12,000
London Commercial Bank	11,000
Bell and Co., solicitors	3,000
Bell and Broderip, ditto	33,000
Shearman, merchant	12,000
John and W. Scott, merchants	15,000
Hichens, broker	53,000
Barnes, ditto	12,000
Solomons, ditto	4,000
Harrison, ditto	6,000
Shaw, City Treasurer	40,000
Major Anderson	16,000
	£311,000

Priented at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.